密勒氏評論報

# MILLARD'S CHINA NATIONAL REVIEW

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**Saturday June 7th 1919**

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## American Trade in China Now—and in the Future

*By J. Harold Dollar*

## Living Over the Crater

*By Upton Close*

## British and Chinese Governments Considering the Tibetan Question

*By Hollington K. Tong*

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**Vol. IX No. 1**

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# Railway Projects in Southwest China

(By Paul P. Whitham, in Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Circular of the Far Eastern Division.)

(*Continued from issue of May 31*)

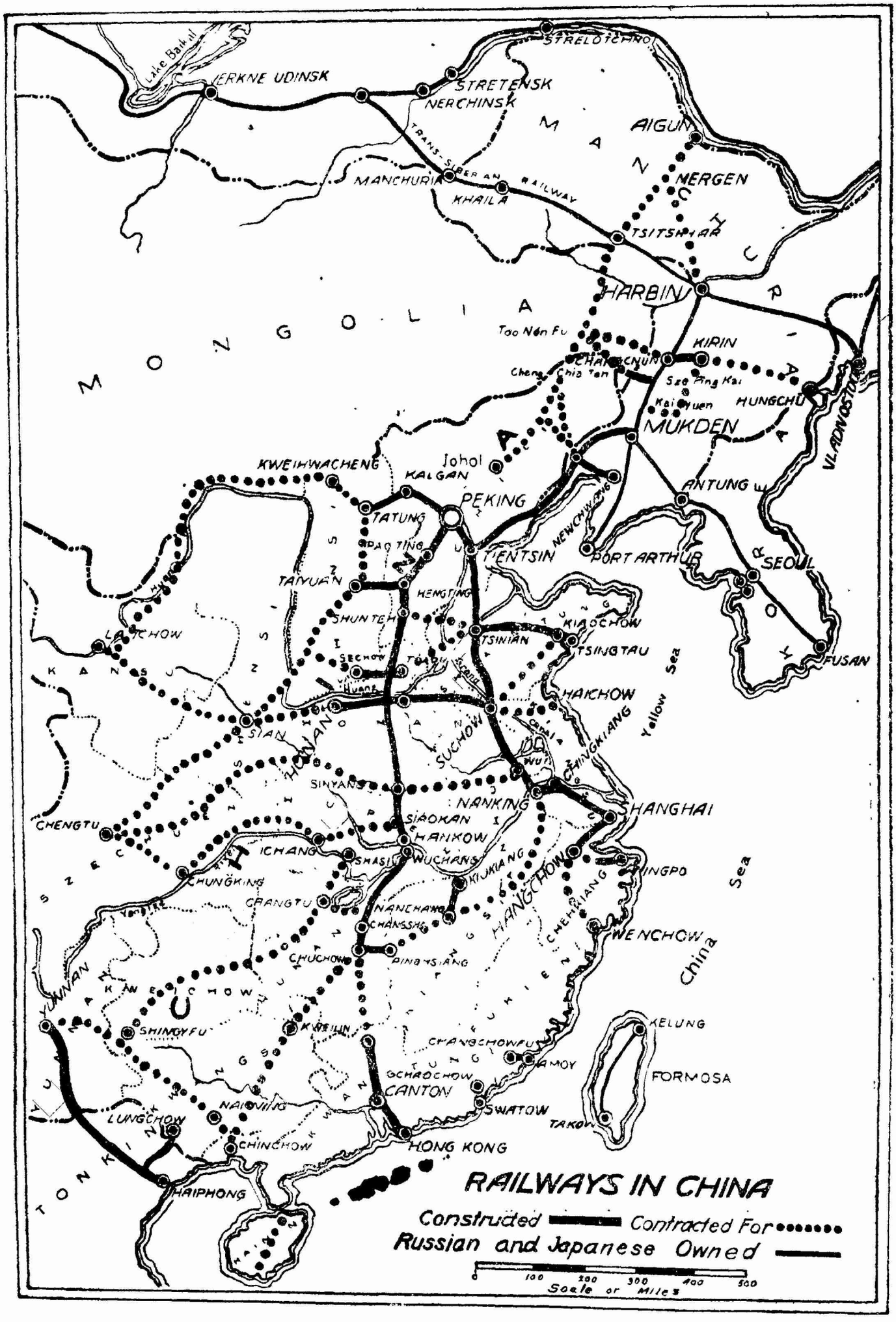
THE chief agricultural products of Yunnan are rice, wheat, maize, beans, sugar cane, walnuts, and a large variety of fruits of the subtropics and the temperate zone. The district east of Yunnan is noted for the excellence of its hams, and hides and furs are important items of export. The mineral resources include coal, copper, silver, gold, zinc, iron, tin, antimony, bismuth, quicksilver, nikel, sulphur, platinum, tungsten and salt. It is claimed that Yunnan is China's richest province in minerals.

There is a dearth of knowledge, owing to the crude mining methods used, of the practical value of the many known and reported deposits. The tin mines near Mengtsz, tributary to the Haifong-Yunnan line, are the only mines with an important export production. The outcroppings of coal in the vicinity of Kutsingfu indicate an ample supply for railway purposes. Iron is reported in the same district, and copper comes from the Yangtze River district of Yunnan province. A proposed railway from Yunnanfu to Talifu seems quite feasible, opening up the best sections of Yunnan and drawing products from southern Szechuan and even from Tibet. The proposed Yunnanfu-Suifu line would hardly divert Szechuan products southward, but a small share of the traffic might be secured. The line may eventually be built as a matter of general communication, although its construction is likely to be deferred on account of the cost.

The construction of a line from Singyifu or Poseh should attract a good portion of western Kweichow traffic to the Pakhoi-Yunnan Railway. Kweichow province is isolated and little known and is wild near the southern border. The country along the route of the Singyifu-Shasi Railroad produces beans, bamboo, nutgalls, tobacco, tung oil and raw silk; and considerable timber is found in the mountain districts. The mineral resources are reported to be almost as varied as those of Yunnan, though little is known as to quantities and workability. Nitrate of potash is the chief mineral exported, but antimony, coal, iron, asbestos, silver, nickel, copper, mica and orpiment are found. The best coal is located on the western border and near Kweiyang.

The important agricultural production along the Yukiang River in Kwangsi is said to be confined to a narrow strip and to small valleys along tributary streams. Cattle grazing now carried on in the hills might be materially increased.

(*To be Continued*)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# MILLARD'S CHINA NATIONAL REVIEW

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### OF THE FAR EAST

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"THE President of the United States has requested me to acknowledge receipt of the statement from the American Chamber of Commerce of China and to say that the subject will receive his most attentive consideration."

The foregoing cablegram from Hon. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China, was received this week in answer to the following despatch which was sent to the President by the American Chamber of Commerce of China on May 21:

> "Americans in China view with gravest concern the decision of the peace conference to give over to Japan Germany's rights and interests in Shantung, irrespective of pledges which Japan will make to return these to China, unless those pledges are accompanied with guarantees which make thoroughly effective within a reasonable time, otherwise all pledges regarding the maintenance of the open door of equal opportunity will become as mere scraps of paper and China will be endangered with a militarism controlled by Japan which may involve the world in another great catastrophe."

As noted in last week's issue of the REVIEW, approximately the same cablegram was also sent to President Wilson by the American Association of China, the American Woman's Club of China and the American University Club of China and possibly by other organizations. The message from the President indicates that there may still be hope for China to obtain a decent settlement of this question, especially now since the Fiume question has apparently been settled to the satisfaction of all the Allies.

THE following editorial entitled "Militarism," which appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* of Tokio on April 22, in our opinion is the best expression of the present difficulties of Japan that has appeared to date: "The vernacular press claims that Japan has become isolated, and there is considerable truth in this. It is not due to racial inequality or prejudice. They war was fought for a well defined purpose: the annihilation of Prussian militarism. Militarism now is dead, at least in the sense that it dominates the people of a country. Everywhere in the world, except in Japan, militarism is subject to civil control. In Japan the military party dominates, and in the final solution of any international problem, it is not the Foreign Office which controls, but the military faction. This conflict of interests results in inconsistencies. The *communiques* issued by the Foreign Office and the War Office differ essentially; and the statements given out by diplomats do not coincide with the subsequent and final acts of the government. Foreign chancelleries and foreign critics can only judge Japan by the discrepancies between diplomatic promises and final action. To cite but one instance: the Inter-Allied agreement which was made regarding the sending of troops into Siberia, stipulated that no nation should send more than about 7,500. In Japan's case a leeway was given to send two or three thousand more if necessary. This agreement was reached between the Foreign Offices and the State Departments of the Allied countries, and like all such agreements entered into during the war, was not subject to any control, but depended upon the maintenance of the good faith of all the parties concerned. Notwithstanding this agreement the War Department of Japan sent about 75,000 men.

"THE Japanese public was never informed of the Inter-Allied agreement, nor is the public informed as to the activities of the military party in Korea. The news from Korea is severely censored. We are confident that if the truth were known as to the activities of the military party in Korea, its policy would not receive the endorsement of the Japanese people. If Japan wants the sympathy of the world; if she wants to continue to live in accord with the new ideals and new thought, the first essential is to rescue the people from the yoke of military domination. When this is accomplished Japan will find that she has the confidence and friendship of all nations. Nor are the activities of the military party confined to the Japanese Empire. It has immense ramifications and influence. With large secret funds at its disposal it controls the Northern military party of China, which in its turn controls the Chinese government. Tuan Chi-jui, Tsao Ju-lin and their associates are the controlling factors in China, and they to-day are under the influence of the military party of Japan. In Siberia as well, it is the military party which is in control.

"The world is in a state of chaos at the present time, but anyone who follows the trend of affairs and the current of modern thought realizes that the control in all countries is passing into the hands of the people. Yesterday it was Prussianism the Allies were fighting; to-day it is Bolshevism, and Japan does not realize this. While the representatives at the peace conference concern themselves with boundaries and indemnities and the regulation of government, the people of the world are concerned with industrial emancipation and fundamental changes in the bases of the forms of government. The changes have been rapid, and it is not strange that the Japanese, so far removed from the suffering and hardship caused by the war, should fail to grasp the problems now confronting them and to see the handwriting so plainly visible on the wall. Even granting that there will be no disarmament, there is a vast difference between militarism subject to civil control and militarism which dominates people and government. When Japan realizes this, and not until then, will she be in accord with the other nations."

ON a certain uninteresting street of a foggy city of North China—nevertheless one not unenlightened by the civilizing rays of the Rising Sun of the East—stands a drab colored building on which are scrawled some Kana and the Chinese characters: "Kwan Kao Chu." A student of the Chinese language, or even a Chinese literati himself, would be puzzled at the use of the characters, but any ricshaw coolie on the street can relieve you with the information that it is the place where you get the "big smoke," peddled out in official potions at official prices by the great Japanese government itself. If the potion should arouse your sensuous nature, you may find satisfaction by wandering only a few doors farther, where there stands invitingly open the flower-potted entrance to an official House of Prostitution, and take your fill of revelry with the officially licensed geishas which wait to welcome. And if you should emerge from this place, rotten in soul, and putrid in body, but still happening to have some money left, you may shuffle on to the turning, where stands a hospital officially licensed by this same government with a big sign advertising: "Special Department for Syphilis," and "Special Rate on Opium Cures," and get some patent medicine for your broken body—that is, if you should still happen to have money left—but you will get no comfort for your burned-out soul.

THE Chinese peace situation according to the latest information from Peking is less serious than it appears. Direct negotiations

regarding the basis of the settlement of political and legal differences between the North and the South are proceeding smoothly. The negotiations are being carried on by the Peking government and the leaders in the South by means of telegrams. As soon as the fundamental principles have been agreed upon, the Shanghai peace conference may be resumed and the Northern and Southern delegates will return to Shanghai to arrange details. There is one good reason why an early settlement will be made, temporary though it may be. Both sides are financially "starving," to use an expression of a Peking politician. The troops on both sides have not been paid for three or four months. As long as they are paid, they are powerful. With empty stomachs, they may prey upon the innocent people and defy the orders of their superiors. They may for a while listen to patriotic speeches of their commanders with good grace as the soldiers of General Tsao Kun, military governor of Chihli, have done, but when hunger drives them desperate, they will transform themselves into savages. The troops who are useful for fighting purposes, after all, may play no small part in securing peace for the country. How hard the government is pressed for money to pay the soldiers may be learned from the fact that recently it borrowed $200,000 from a foreign bank at the rate of 18 per cent interest. Lack of money both in the North and the South will eventually compel a reunion, after which relief may be expected from the second reorganization loan.

THE political center of the North was in Shanghai for six months by reason of the peace conference being held there, but it has now been reverted to Peking with the suspension of the sitting. Canton used to be the political center of the South. It has now been relegated to the background. Instead of one, the South has at the present time two political centers, namely Wuning and Yunnanfu, where are residing General Lu Yung-ting, military governor of Kweichow, and General Tang Chi-yao, military governor of Yunnan, two most important leaders of the opposition. With these two personages the Central government is now negotiating for peace. They are thus usurping the functions of the Shanghai peace conference for the time being. The peace conference is gradually losing popular support. The people are thinking very little of it now. The opinion of foreign officials in China has also undergone a change. When the conference was first called, all the foreign officials paid great attention to it. The fact that they consulted its delegates with regard to the release of the salt surplus revenue in January showed the importance which they attached to its functions. One time, when Japan attempted to muzzle the Chinese peace delegates

at Paris and when it was feared that the Peking government would succumb to her threat, it was proposed by some legations to consider the Shanghai peace conference as the sovereign power of China temporarily. The foreign officials who used to support the conference have now changed their attitude and frequently expressed contempt for it, seeing that its delegates wasted more than six months' valuable time without accomplishing anything. It is true that the militarists are at the bottom of their failure to reach a settlement at an early date, but why did these delegates humbly obey their dictations? It is no wonder that both the Northern and Southern chief delegates themselves feel disgusted and desire to retire into private life. Chu Chi-chien, when interviewed by a friend in Tientsin, said that he was tired of the whole business and that he was going to employ his time for the development of commerce and industries. Mr. Tang Shao-yi undoubtedly entertains the same view. In the meantime, the whole country is looking forward to the reaching of an agreement between the Peking government and the leaders in the South, and not to the peace conference. There is some hope for a temporary reunion of China in that direction.

THE last appeal to America for assistance in righting the wrong done to China by the approval of Japan's claim to Kiaochow was made by the Chinese people last week when a

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cablegram was sent by them to the American Congress at Washington, D. C. The sender of the message was the Chinese People's Foreign Relation Association, which was formed by members of the parliament, representatives of all the provincial assemblies, Chambers of Commerce, trade guilds, agricultural associations, educational associations, all religious bodies and political parties. This organization passed a resolution to appeal to the American Congress and through it to the American people for their support of China's claim to the return of Kiaochow to China instead of to Japan. Whether the message will produce any result is premature to say, but there is no question but what the direct appeal to the American people will arouse sympathy. This is the last hope of the Chinese. If the Americans are powerless to help a people whose property has been freely disposed of by other peoples, China will yield to the inevitable, accept the Paris decision with regard to Kiaochow and sign the peace treaty with reservations if possible and without them if the Powers object. As this appeal will become an important historical document, and has not yet seen the light of publicity, we give its full text as follows :

The Chinese people are greatly disturbed by decision embodied in draft peace treaty. China's declaration of war abrogated all German treaties. Japan's claims rest only on concession extorted from China by threat of force against which action America has already lodged protest. Secret understandings between Japan and other Allies do not bind China. Shantung is more sacred to China than Alsace-Lorraine to France. Japan's promise to restore Kiaochow is meaningless when coupled with conditions on Japanese concession at Kiaochow port and retention of Germany's economic privileges in Shantung. Japan's methods are not those of Germany and by her economic privileges will be interpreted in practice into complete domination. Already established in Manchuria, Japan's domination of Shantung will place Peking and North China at her mercy and may sow the seeds of another world war. Is might still right and is the war fought in vain? China followed American leadership in joining the Allies and the last hope of her people lies in her confidence that America will not consent to the perpetuation of so great an injustice.

CONSCIOUS of the fact that the people might do something which would be regrettable when they learn that China's delegates may sign the treaty in its present form, the government is trying by various means to explain to the public the importance of signing the treaty by China. To sign it is an evil and not to sign it is also an evil. The question is, which is the lesser evil? After a lengthy discussion, the government has come to the conclusion that to sign the treaty is the lesser evil. Fearing that the people may not appreciate the circumstances under which this decision was made, the Peking authorities have been influencing the Chinese leaders like General Tuan Chi-jui, who still commands much influence among the military men, to send circular telegrams to the provinces pointing out why it is important for China to sign the treaty. In the course of his circular telegram, General Tuan says :

If I remember right, the government spent nearly four months in conducting negotiations in securing for this country the full sovereign rights in Outer Mongolia. At that time I was Acting Premier and I went to the then parliament thirteen times to explain the situation to the members. I further told the members that some extraordinary development was expected in the Mongolian situation. In spite of my efforts, the Bill on the settlement of the Mongolian question was not passed by parliament. But later on a new treaty was signed, in which the terms were more disadvantageous to this country than the former one, but on that occasion no one uttered a word. . . . If we withhold our signature to the European peace treaty, we would be barred from the League of Nations and we would forego all the privileges which have been granted to us by the European peace conference. It is feared that this time we shall have the same disadvantages as we suffered at the settlement of the Mongolian question. Thus the efforts of our patriots will only serve to bring woes and disasters upon the country. Having been in retirement for a long time, I do not feel inclined to say anything on the present occasion. But as the issue concerns the vital interest of the country, I can hardly remain silent.

# Living Over the Crater

BY UPTON CLOSE

WITHOUT being alarmists, it behooves us to take sharp notice of the drift of the current wherein we swim. There are immense influences and determined interests at cross-purposes in China to-day. As surely as the Far East is the new storm-center of the world, so surely will the winds that rise here blow ill to the four corners of the earth. It has been said of conditions in Korea, that an irresistible force is encountering an immovable object. In China, a suddenly awakened patriotism, inspired more, perhaps, by hate than by love, is making a belated but feverish effort to prevent the object of its dislike and dread from getting immovably fixed. The Peking and provincial governments, under threats such as that issued the past week by the Japanese consul in Tsinan, which endanger the very sovereignty and independence of the nation, are endeavoring to make a show of suppressing the students' propaganda movement, the boycott, and radical press comment. Conversation with the under-officers and police who are directly responsible for the enforcement of these mandates show that they are only half-heartedly carrying out suppressive measures against a movement which they personally approve of and delight in. At any moment under present strained feeling, and at

any place through the vast land, enthusiasts may give way to excess which will enrage the Japanese authorities into retaliation by armed force.

ON the other hand, China is being flooded with propaganda in the vernacular preaching the essential brotherhood of the yellow race and the necessity for Chinese to array themselves under Japan's leadership to oppose the arrogance of the whites. "Fight-talk" is used without restraint, America coming in for the first abuse and threats, with England a close second. Many Chinese of the best and most intelligent classes have had their trust severely shaken in the Allies through the peace conference decision regarding Shantung, and feel that in the Lansing-Ishii Agreement that they were betrayed by their best friend. The hostility of Japanese junkerism to Christianity is settling into an irreconcilable conflict. Although the primary message of Christianity is not political, the conflict is as unescapable as that between ancient Christianity and Imperial Rome. Neither side will change or desert its ideals, and these ideals must bring their promoters into conflict as surely as the ideals themselves are in conflict. The same may be said of Nipponism and Democracy. It is probable that nothing will touch the quick of the Western nations so soon as the clumsy suppression of Christian missions such as took place in Tsingtao last week.

THESE struggling forces must, sooner or later, bring about an eruption. The nations most likely to be involved as principal actors are China, Japan, America and Russia. The Chinese common people feel confident, with the assurance of ignorance, that they could whip Japan were it not for the timidity of their government, which they believe afraid to lead them into it; while the extremist party believe that if they can only involve their government with Japan, other countries, particularly America, will be forced, in the face of Japanese aggression or retaliation, to step in. Many Americans and British familiar with the situation feel that the clash must come. Russians expect it with an amused interest. The majority of thinking Chinese believe it is on the way, and the Jingo party of Japan are doing all in their power to hasten it. Have we, who are living over the crater, taken any thought as to what it might mean to us should it erupt, or done what is in our power to give the situation that timely publicity which alone can act as a preventative?

Shantung Province, June 3, 1919.


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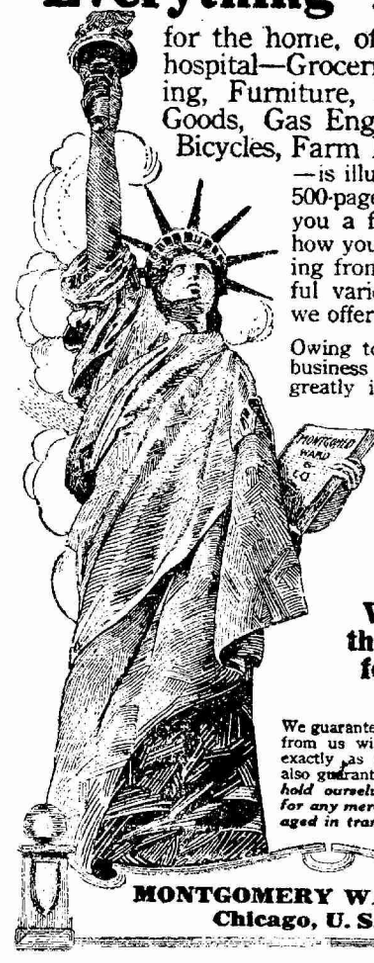

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# British and Chinese Governments Again Considering Tibetan Question

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

NEW efforts will be made in the near future by the Chinese and British governments to settle the outstanding question concerning Tibet's autonomy and her boundary. On May 19 Sir John Jordan, His Britannic Majesty's Minister to China, called at the Foreign Office and expressed his wish to resume the Tibetan negotiations. He urged the Chinese authorities to make proposals for the solution of the problem. In response to Sir John's request, the Central government will soon present several proposals to the British legation with the object of untieing the deadlock of the conference held at Simla in 1914. If the Simla draft convention, for the initiating of which the Chinese delegate, Ivan Chen, was recalled, were modified in accordance or nearly in accordance with the proposals to be made, it would be signed and ratified by China.

In the forthcoming negotiations both the British and Chinese representatives will devote most of their attention and time to the boundary question, which is in reality most difficult of solution. The British government contended that Chinghai or Kokonor, south of the Altyn-tag Mountains and north of the Tangla Range, should be assigned to Outer Tibet, but the Chinese government held that this territory should be retained in Inner Tibet. With regard to the eastern boundary

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the British government proposed that Batang and Litang should be made part of Inner Tibet; but the Chinese government was of the opinion that they should be retained in the Szechuan frontier. China further maintained that Tatsienlu should also remain Chinese territory, although she expressed her willingness to include Jyade in Outer Tibet. Great Britain also insisted upon including in Outer Tibet a small part of Sinkiang beyond the Kuenlun Mountains, and this claim China had likewise refused to recognize. These, in brief, appear to be the principal and vital points of difference between the British and Chinese governments.

If these differences can be adjusted, the autonomy of Outer Tibet, which will of course be still under the suzerainty of China, will be recognized by the Chinese government in no time. After the division of Tibet into Outer and Inner Tibet, Inner Tibet will remain under direct Chinese control as heretofore. The hope is expressed in Chinese official circles that the long outstanding question will be settled in the near future in order further to strengthen the friendly relations between China and Great Britain, which Japan is doing her best to injure. Upon the disposal of this question, there will be no more Chinese-British outstanding questions and then Japan will have no opportunity to create misunderstandings between the British and Chinese peoples.

The terms of the Simla Convention that was signed by the British and Tibetan representatives and rejected by the Chinese representative and which will soon be reconsidered, include, as is partly given in the China Year Book, the autonomy of Outer Tibet, the right of China to maintain a Resident at Lhasa with an escort not exceeding 300 men, the cancellation of the Trade Regulations of 1893 and 1905, the negotiations for new trade regulations, and Great Britain's right to station an Agent at Gyantse. It was also proposed to exchange several Notes embodying the recognition of Tibet as forming part of Chinese territory, the non-representation by Outer Tibet in the Chinese parliament and the non-interference by China in the selection and appointment of all officers in Outer Tibet.

The term which caused the failure of this convention, however, concerned the boundary. It provided for the inclusion of Chinghai between Altyn and Tangla, Batang, Litang and Tatsienlu in Outer Tibet. Unable to agree to the cessation of over 40,000 square miles of territory, China's representative declined to sign the convention, although he initiated it. Two unsuccessful attempts were made in 1914 and 1915 respectively to readjust the differences. The present is the third attempt. Having refrained from re-opening the negotiations before for fear that they might detract part of the attention of the British government from the war, the Chinese officials welcome the present opportunity to reconsider the matter although it would have been better to postpone a discussion of it until after the popular feeling in China against Japan particularly and other Allied nations slightly for the unjust decision by the Paris peace conference with regard to Shantung had subsided.

The intercourse between China and Tibet commenced in 650 A. D. when a Chinese expedition first entered Lhasa. In 1209 Tibet was once more conquered by Genghis Khan, and was incorporated in his widespread empire. It remained in this relation to China during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). In 1650 the Emperor Shen Chih confirmed the fifth Dalai Lama in that title by a special edict and issued to him a seal. In 1717 the Zungarians invaded Tibet and were afterwards expelled with the assistance of the Chinese. In response to a request from the grateful Tibetans, the Emperor Kang Hsi (1660-1720) appointed an Amban to reside at Lhasa to look after their affairs. The tracts bordering on Yunnan and Szechuan were eventually attached to these two provinces. In the reign of Yung Cheng (1723-1735) two Ambans were appointed instead of one.

From thenceforward Tibet was twice invaded by the Gurkhas. At one time the number of Gurkhas occupying Lhasa was 18,000 and these invaders destroyed the monastery of Tashilungpo and ransacked everything on which they could lay their hands. So helpless were the Tibetans that they again appealed to China for assistance. To their supplication China responded by sending 50,000 soldiers and driving the Gurkhas out of the country. Tibet was then definitely place under the sovereignty of China.

In 1888 Tibetan aggressions on the Sikkim border resulted in the intervention of the Indian government. Two years later the Anglo-Chinese Agreement (Tibet-Sikkim Convention) was ratified in London, and Sikkim acknowledged the British protectorate. Under this convention a trade mart was opened at Yatung beyond the Sikkim frontier. The trade regulations were made in 1893. Owing to the failure of the Tibetans to observe them, for which Derjieff, an official under the Dalai Lama, was mainly respon-

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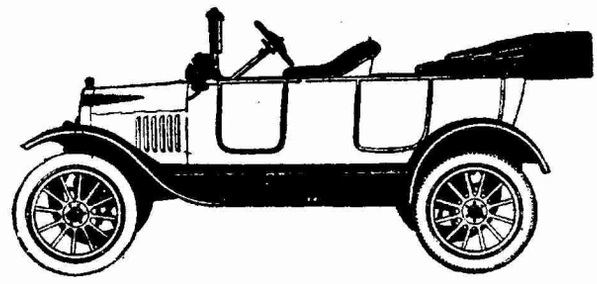

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# Peking Union Medical College

## Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October first, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

## THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

**Requirements for Admission:** The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English, Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

**Curriculum:** During the year 1919-20, only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

**Graduate Courses and Research:** Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

## THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

**Requirements for Admission:** Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

**Curriculum:** The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

**Advanced Standing:** Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

**Calendar:** The first semester opens September 23rd, 1919, and closes January 30th, 1920; the second semester opens February 3rd, and closes June 16th, 1920.

## EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9th to 13th and August 25th, to 29th, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers.

Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

**The Dean,**
**Peking Union Medical College,**
**Peking, China.**

09-012

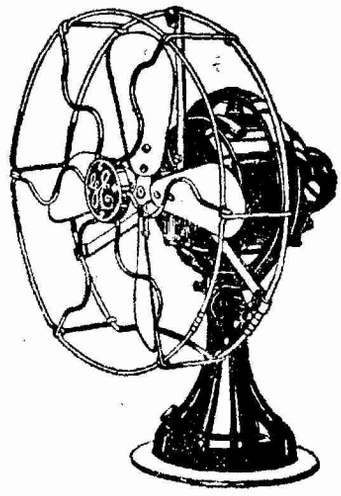

sible, Great Britain sent an expedition to Lhasa ten years later. Sir Francis Younghusband, who headed the expedition, reached his destination on August 3, 1904, after sharp fights at Tuna and Gyantse. Upon his arrival he found that the Dalai Lama had fled to Urga, Mongolia. On September 7 a new convention was signed between Sir Francis and the Regent of the Dalai Lama in the Palace of Potala. It provided for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet (Art. 1); for the establishment of trade marts at Gyantse and Gartok, as well as at Yatung, and for unrestricted traffic by existing routes according to a tariff to be agreed upon (Art. 2); for the appointment of British and Tibetan Agents at the trade marts (Art. 5); and for payment of an indemnity of £500,000 (reduced to £167,000), pending which the Chumbi valley would be occupied (Art. 6 and 7). The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory, or grant concessions to or permit the intervention of any foreign Power without the consent of Great Britain (Art. 9).

By the Convention of Peking, signed April 27, 1906, China agreed to the terms of the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, sanctioned telegraph lines to the trade marts, and declared that no foreign State could interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex its territory. The Chinese Emperor appointed the Tashi or Panshen Lama to succeed the Dalai Lama. In March of 1908 the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1906 was supplemented by further trade regulations which were negotiated by Chang Yin-tang and E. C. Wilton at Calcutta.

Soon after the Younghusband Expedition, the Tibetans began to ignore China's suzerainty over their country, and the Chinese government appointed General Chao Erh-feng as Warden of the Marches. By 1910 General Chao completely subjugated the region between the Szechuan frontier and Gyamda and succeeded in sending 1,000 soldiers to Lhasa under General Chun Ling, bent as he was upon the re-conquest of Tibet. After the flight of the Dalai Lama to India, the lamas welcomed the re-introduction of Chinese control. Shortly afterwards General Chao Erh-feng succeeded his brother, Chao Erh-hsien, as Viceroy of Szechuan and was thus in a better position to consolidate China's control of Tibet. Unfortunately the revolution of 1911 intervened; Szechuan found itself in a state of anarchy; and worst of all, General Chao was murdered.

Upon the receipt of the news of the Republican success, the Chinese garrison at Lhasa revolted. Taking advantage of the confusion resultant therefrom, the Tibetans expelled them from their country, brought back the Dalai Lama to Lhasa and duly installed him in authority. The semi-independent Chiefs in Inner Tibet and in Chinese territory west of the Yalung River were likewise affected. They challenged Chinese authority, and forced the garrisons that had been stationed there to withdraw. The Chinese government despatched the Szechuanese and the Yunnanese armies to suppress the revolt. Hsiangchen and Litang were occupied by its force, but at this point the British government intervened.

On August 17, 1912, the British Minister at Peking informed the Chinese authorities that his government disapproved of China's interference in Tibet's internal affairs; that it opposed the exercise of



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09-013

administrative power by the Chinese officials in Tibet and refused to recognize China's rights to treat Tibet as one of her provinces and to station an unlimited number of soldiers within its borders and insisted that a convention must be concluded embodying these proposals; and that for the time being the communications between China and Tibet *via* India were closed. He further declared that unless China would send delegates to confer on these matters Great Britain and Tibet would separately make treaties. In conclusion, China was invited to come to an agreement prior to Great Britain's recognition of the Republic.

The reply to Sir John Jordan's communication was withheld until December 23. It was declared in the reply that the Chinese government had no intention of converting Tibet into a province of China, but maintained the right of dispatching troops into Tibet to fulfil its treaty obligations to Great Britain and declined to negotiate a new treaty.

On January 11, 1913, Tibet declared its independence by concluding a treaty with the Living Buddha of Urga, the head of Outer Mongolia. The Tutuh of Szechuan dispatched troops to attack Hsiangchen. Simultaneously President Yuan Shih-kai sent a delegate to Chiamodo to discuss with the representatives of the Dalai Lama the terms of peace and the demarcation of the frontier. In May the British Minister renewed his demand for the early settlement of the Tibetan question, which resulted in the holding of a Tripartite Conference at Simla between October 13, 1913, and July 3, 1914. Ivan Chen represented China and Longchen Shatra (Tibetan Prime Minister) Tibet at the conference, over which Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. H. McLahon, the British representative, presided.

At the opening of the conference the Tibetan representative presented the following demands:

1. Independence of Tibet.
2. Inclusion of the whole of Chinghai, Litang, Batang and Tatsienlu in Tibet.
3. Non-interference by China of the future revision of the previous Conventions between Tibet and Great Britain.
4. No Chinese officials in Tibet.
5. Recognition by Central Tibet of the Dalai Lama as Religious Chief.
6. Indemnity for all the forcible exactions of money or other property taken from the Tibetan government and for all losses sustained by Tibetans.

China's counter proposals were briefly as follows:

1. Tibet forms an integral part of the territory of the Chinese Republic. China engages not to convert it into a Chinese province.
2. China has the right to station at Lhasa a Resident with an escort of 2,600 soldiers.
3. Tibet engages not to negotiate with any foreign Power except through the intermediary of China.
4. An amnesty shall be granted by the Tibetan government to all the pro-Chinese Tibetans who were then imprisoned and their confiscated property restored.
5. China promises to discuss the fifth claim of Tibet.
6. The Trade Regulations of 1893 and 1908 shall be revised.
7. Tibet shall be bordered on the north by the Tangla Range and on the east by Gyamda, which was re-conquered by the troops of General Chao Erh-feng in 1910.

Considerable discussion of the boundary question followed. China finally agreed to the extension of the eastern boundary of Outer Tibet to as far as the Salween River. The hottest dispute however centered round the northern boundary. Supported by the British representative, the Tibetan delegate insisted upon the inclusion in Outer Tibet of that part of Chinghai south of the Altyn-tao, while the Chinese delegate contended with equal persistence that Inner Tibet where China would be at liberty to develop and strengthen her position should have the Tangla Range as its southern boundary. As China was unable to give up over 40,000 square miles of her territory, her delegates refused to sign the Convention of eleven articles, a summary of which has been given above.

On June 6, 1914, Sir John Jordan declared to the Chinese government that the Simla Convention was the only solution of the Tibetan question and that if China persisted in her refusal to sign it, it could not enjoy the advantages therein provided. Two weeks later he proposed that his government would try to persuade Outer Tibet to accept the Kuenlun Range instead of the Altyn-tag as its northern boundary on the condition that China would make no further modification of the terms of the Convention. China however declined this offer. In June of 1915 a conference was held by the Cabinet to reconsider the Tibetan question. In consequence, some proposals were decided on and subsequently communicated to the British Minister. Since then nothing has been done by the Chinese and British governments to effect a solution of the question.

A high Chinese official, commenting upon the Tibetan question, deplores that the Tibetans have not been observing China's national policy keenly. The Chinese government, which has been liberal enough to give autonomy to Outer Mongolia, will not, in his opinion, refrain from according the same privilege to Outer Tibet. Since the establishment of the Republic China has been treating all the Tibetans with equality and looking after their welfare. Unfortunately, the Tibetans have been suspicious of China's good intentions, thereby creating ill-feelings between the Chinese government and themselves.

"It is true that the majority of the Tibetans are ignorant," continues the high official, "but if they were not sure of British support, they would not have gone so far in defying Peking. It appears that what Tibet wants is autonomy and that what Great Britain wants is trade interests. If a settlement will meet both purposes, the outstanding question would likely be solved. The Simla Conference, however, shows that it was not autonomy which Tibet had wanted, nor the interests which Great Britain had been after. The boundary question, it may be remembered, caused the deadlock of the conference. Who would believe that Great Britain had not been making use of it to prevent the development of closer relationships between China and Tibet and thus further her own interests? Her excuse for the present policy has been that she wanted to protect India from Tibet's aggressions and defend it against Russia. Granting the soundness of this view, but what has the size of Outer Tibet's territory to do with the Indian government? Great Britain's decision to monopolize Tibetan affairs appears to be the real reason.

"With the changing of the world tendency Great Britain may have modified her policy. If that

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is so, it is welcomed in China. So far as this country is concerned, it has no selfish interests in Tibet. If the Tibetans are capable of conducting their autonomous government and if no third party will interfere in their affairs, the Chinese government will be more than willing to give them assistance."

Peking, June 1, 1919.

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# "They Battered Down the Obstacle, We Must Build Up the New Realm" *

BY PAUL S. REINSCH

IT is not so much a sense of triumph as a deep feeling of loss that holds us to-day. Though the imagination fails when we try to picture in detail the harvest of death and the depth of suffering and distress which this war has brought, yet we have all been under a depressing weight of despondency with thought of the terrible cost of it all. The brave spirits who have saved the world for us and who have gone to their reward, do not require our sad thoughts or tears of compassion—they have risen to a height which only the sense of supreme sacrifice can attain, they are merged in the host whose flaming swords of spiritual fire protect our highest aspirations. We think of them only in reverence, love, and gratitude. As we place wreaths of flowers on the graves of those few who, in this distant country have died while members of the American forces, we think of that vast army of millions who in the last four years have laid down their lives in order that freedom and justice might reign. Our thoughts turn more specially to the American Marines who, in the fiery battles around Chateau Thierry, inscribed forever in the golden book of fame the name of their command. As we review in our minds this brilliant array of heroes, we—standing here under the walls of Peking—think particularly of those who during the last decade had been active here. We think of Lieutenants Walstrom and Mortimer—men who rose from the ranks through superior qualifications of character and ability; we think of Major Harlan Major, who was killed at the head of his forces leading them into action in one of the most daring advances; we think of Captain John N. Burns, who though still with the living, lost his limbs by shell fire; our thoughts revert with loving memory to Captains McLaughlin and Becker, who both have died during the last year in the performance of their duty. With a deep feeling of loss we mourn Major Willard Straight, whose constructive mind and energy accomplished such important work in China and whom Nature had fitted for leadership and great achievement. There is also a brave spirit whom his dear ones mourn here to-day who has written his thoughts into the hearts of the American people as a lasting record of the pure, noble and unselfish spirit that animated our men in this great struggle * * As we commemorate these men and express our reverence for their high resolve, we rejoice in the proud record of friends who have in recent years held prominent place in Peking, like General Bowley, General Neville, Colonel Newell, and Colonel Holcomb, and are happy that though they passed through the Valley of Death, the danger they so bravely faced, did not attain them.

The sacrifice of life blood, youth, and health has been so enormous that it has spread a heavy pall of depression over the world which cannot fail to sadden our every day. After the long wars that destroyed the vitality of Greece, Pericles said: "With the death of our youth, it is as if Spring had gone out of the year." The civilization of his country never recovered from these sacrifices. Our loss expresses itself in innumerable ways; we think of the creative energy destroyed, the possibilities of thought and of works of human art which have been extinguished forever. We cannot but bewail the loss of happiness, the destruction of all those benefits which are wrought in home environments by strong character and loving heart, when we pass over the millions of graves in the battle zone. But it is not only in the loss of individual energy and performance that we suffer, there is a peril threatening the entire spirit of our age, in that the young, the forward-looking, the generous have been more than decimated by death and that only a small proportion have escaped the ravages of wounds and disease incident to war. Just at a time when the world most needs broad sympathy, generous impulse, constructive power, foresight and daring, it is deprived of its youth, and its affairs have to be carried on with that impelling, progressive element inadequately represented.

Unless we who are left behind can realize both the meaning of the sacrifice and the danger of the void which it has created, then, indeed, the most tragic destiny would overcome us: the most appalling sacrifice the world has ever seen would have been in vain and there would be no hope for those who have believed in humanity. Men ask themselves: will the meaningless game continue, only with a change in some of the rules making it perhaps a little more complicated and difficult to play; will the purposes and aims of political action

* Address of the American Minister at the Decoration Day Ceremony of the American Legation Guard, May 30, 1919.

* * Lieutenant Vinton A. Dearing, whose war letters have been published, *My Galahad of the Trenches.*

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still be controlled from the point of view of men who desire to use power for maintaining privileges and to force the mass of humanity into a dependent position? Are the ruling motives still to be fear, hatred, suspicion; the methods—secret manipulations, veiled threats, the use of empty catch words, and the perversion of the very ideals and aspirations of mankind to sordid purposes? Will the world be governed by the men who have a conscience for the sufferings, hopes, and possibilities of the vast mass of their fellow men, or by narrow rings who plot to maintain military power and financial privilege? The danger that the world may fall back into the old rut of political routine with all its heartless machinations, we can escape from only if we realize that the great work has only begun. They have battered down the obstacle, we must build up the new realm.

We have won a brilliant victory in which we rejoice, we have overthrown a menace to the peace and progress of the world. In this work of defense and destruction, the life blood of our youth has been spilled. It is their great achievement that they have saved the world from an intolerable reign of overbearing power; but their sufferings should have been in vain unless we realize that this victory is only a beginning, that it is now our duty to build a world that is better than the one whose shortcomings brought on the war, a world resting on self-respect and confidence in mankind and on a desire to liberate men's energies so that they may be nobly spent, not in intrigue and mutual destruction, but for the conquest of nature and the betterment of the human race.

The one great positive heritage of this war is *a deeper sense of humanity*. More than ever before have we realized human brotherhood and the dignity and worth of the individual man. The era that preceded the war was one of organization, machinery, capitalism; and the needs of personality and manhood were often overlooked. For all we have to do now, we must look to our heroic dead for the best inspiration—to those who have sealed the belief in human brotherhood with their blood. Never again can we be satisfied with action or institutions in which the human element is not supreme and which do not, at every point, aim to recognize and cherish the inner dignity of mankind. As we look up at these towering walls, the work of past ages, and think of the swarming life within, we ask also here—will the old humanism of China be allowed to develop and flourish to help give to the world a finer sense of human personality, of equity in all human relationships, and of the courtesies of life; or will these millions be forced into the straight jacket of military despotism and capitalistic exploitation? Throughout the world these far-reaching issues are the same. We can build a worthy abode for mankind only if in all our purposes and actions, we can live up to the aspirations that made it possible for our heroic men to go into the shadow of death with confidence akin to exultation, with uplifted eyes and heart undaunted.

# Notes from Peking

An International Christian Fellowship Conference of Chinese and foreign Christians will be held on Sunday, June 1, at the Wo Fu Ssu, Western Hills.

Sir John Jordan, British Minister to China, called upon the Acting-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chen Lu, on Tuesday afternoon, May 27, and had a discussion of some diplomatic questions relating to Tibet.

On Wednesday afternoon, May 28, Acting Consul-General Kamei of Japan, accompanied by Consular Chancellor Kaniho, called on the American Consul-General in Tientsin and expressed his regrets in connection with the incident that took place on March 12.

It has been decided by the French Municipal Council of Tientsin to re-name the Rue Chemin de Fer "Rue Henry Bourgeois" and the portion of the Rue du Baron Gros from Taku Road to the Canal "Rue du Marechal Foch."

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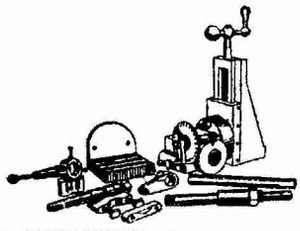

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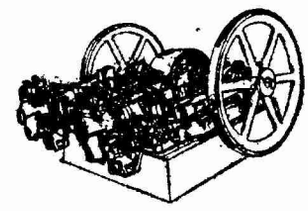

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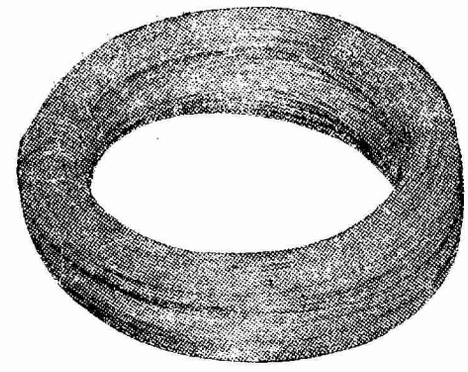

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The first anniversary of the British King's Birthday since the conclusion of hostilities will be celebrated in Tientsin by a special parade of the British troops in which the British Volunteer Corps has been invited to participate.

W. W. G. Ross, the head of Jardine, Matheson & Company in Tientsin, has been transferred to Hankow. He is somewhat unfortunate in having to leave just now in view of the unusually good stable that he now possesses.

Lin Chang-ming, former Minister of Justice, has resigned from the Diplomatic Commission in the President's Office as a member on account of the protest of the Japanese legation against his anti-Japanese utterances.

A telegram has been received from the Peace Association of Shanghai requesting that Chu Chi-chien, chief Northern delegate to the Shanghai peace conference, who came to Peking after the second deadlock, should return to resume peace negotiations.

The Foreign Office entertained the Ministers of the various legations to tea on Tuesday, May 27, when the Acting-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cheng Lu, explained the progress of the internal peace negotiations and the government measures for suppressing poppy planting in Shensi.

Chang Jui-chi, the Boundary Demarkation Delegate to Shensi, returned to the Capital on May 27 *via* the Peking-Hankow Railway. On May 28 he was given an audience by the President during which he reported the situation in Shensi. Afterwards he saw the Prime Minister and gave a similar report.

Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, has determined to resign. He had an interview with the Prime Minister on Tuesday, May 27, and signified his intention to submit his resignation again at the expiration of his leave, and requested the Prime Minister to find a successor.

The President gave a dinner on Thursday, May 29, in the President's Office in honor of the peace delegates who recently returned from Shanghai. Several high officials of the government were also present. Some important questions concerning the peace settlement were discussed during the dinner.

The Ministry of War has announced that in view of the possibility of trouble on the frontier, the reduction of the armies of Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Sinkiang, Kansu, Jehol, Charhar and Suiyuan will be postponed, the troops in these regions being kept in readiness for instant operations.

A telegram has been received in Peking from Tsingtao to the effect that American missionaries and their Chinese helpers were summoned before the Japanese Gendarmerie in Tsingtao under penalty for non-appearance. The Gendarmerie now orders the mission school to close and the American missionaries to leave Tsingtao.

The transport *Merritt* arrived at Chingwangtao on Tuesday, May 27, bringing a detachment of Red Cross nurses, officers and men for the Fifteenth Infantry, and a large party of naval and military officers and their wives

# Fu Chung Corporation

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**All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.**

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on a sightseeing tour of North China. The party arrived at Tientsin on Wednesday, May 28, and is now visiting in Peking.

M. Boppe, French Minister to Peking, and Madame Boppe, Commandant Tambrun, Military Attache to the French legation, and M. Leger, Secretary of the French legation, went to Tientsin on May 28 and attended the ceremony of the launching of the large steamer *Hsinho* at the Hsinho works of Brossard, Mopin & Cie.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight W. Edwards will be pleased to learn that Mrs. Edwards gave birth to a son, Dwight Woodbridge, Jr; at the Methodist Hospital on Wednesday, March 28. Mr. Edwards is secretary of the Peking Y. M. C. A. and is popular among his Chinese friends.

G. W. Frodsham, Peking agent of the Peking Syndicate, left Peking on Thursday, May 29, for Shanghai where he will supervise the transfer of the interests of the Siemens China Electrical Engineering Company, a German firm, to the British firm which he represents. The property of the Siemens Company was recently liquidated.

Owing to the advent of the hot season, the President's office hours have been changed as follows: The President begins his work according to the new schedule at 7 o'clock in the morning. He spends his morning for the reading of documents and telegrams and the receiving of callers. His afternoon office hours are between 2 and 6 o'clock.

The *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, a Japanese paper in Peking, on Monday, May 26, printed a long article reviling the Peking Missionary Association for its resolution on the subject of the peace conference and Shantung. It accused the missionaries of interference in matters that did not concern them, and argued that the boycott movement was really instigated by them.

John Rothschild & Company of New York and San Francisco have opened offices on Rue de l'Amiraute in Tientsin for the benefit of their North China trade. This office is under the management of Michael Steele. The firm controlled a number of canneries in California during the war and has branches in Honolulu, Guam, Manila and Samoa.

The boycott of Japanese goods in Peking is going on strong. The newspaper delivery coolies say that where they formerly delivered fifteen or twenty copies of the *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, a Japanese daily paper published in the Capital in Chinese, they now deliver only two or three copies. The Chinese papers are now ordering printing paper from other countries instead of from Japan.

The merchants outside Chienmen on Monday evening, May 26, suddenly closed their shops as if some great events were expected. Enquiry elicited that this was due to a fight between the police and the second son of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, Yuan Ko-chung. Owing to the general panic resultant therefrom, the merchants thought that serious events took place and all closed their doors.

At a recent meeting of all available members of the executive committee of the American College Club of North China it was decided to hold the club's annual spring reunion at the American legation on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, June 7. Given good weather and the full moon that the calender provides for, the party will be an out-of-door affair of the purely informal and sociable variety.

E. M. Scholz, former publisher and at present honorary adviser of the *New York Evening Post*, after spending a fortnight in Peking will leave to-morrow (Sunday, June 1) for Shanghai. He will stop at Tientsin for a day or two, and spend two days in Tsingtao, and will then go to Shanghai, whence he will proceed to the Philippines, Hongkong and Canton, and return to America by way of the Suez Canal.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister, denies the report that has appeared in nearly all the Chinese papers that he visited H. E. Chen Lu, the Acting Foreign Minister, last Saturday in order to protest against the closing of the *I-shih Pao*. Dr. Reinsch sent no verbal or written message of any sort to His Excellency, and did not call, as he was out of town from Saturday morning to Monday afternoon.

William Giles, the Peking correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News* and of the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, has returned to Peking from Korea. During his stay in Korea, Mr. Giles secured much valuable information regarding the Korean revolution and the brutality with which Japan tried to suppress it. He is now writing a series of articles for publication concerning the actual conditions in that unfortunate country.

Dr. Robert Coltman, Peking diplomatic representative of the Standard Oil Company of New York, returned to Peking yesterday (Friday, May 30) after having travelled extensively in the Yangtze Valley and South China for the holding of Chinese examinations for the employees of the company. Dr. Coltman was accompanied by Mrs. Coltman in his examination tours. He will leave next Monday, June 2, for Mukden, where he will stay for a few days for the same purpose.

Decoration Day, a national day of mourning for men in the various branches of the United States army and navy who have died in the service, was observed with a suitable service at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, May 30, at the British Cemetery west of the city of Peking. The American Minister and the legation staff, the officers and men of the Legation Guard, and veterans of America's wars who are resident in Peking participated in the services and the decoration of graves.

J. B. Shefts, of Andersen, Meyer & Company, who has been in Hankow on business, returned to Tientsin last Sunday evening, May 25. He reports an eventful trip on the Peking-Hankow line. Leaving Friday morning at 7 a.m., the train 12 hours out of Hankow came to a bridge wrecked by a violent storm. The passengers crossed the river in sampans and the journey was resumed on a new train. About ten hours later a south bound wrecked train was met of which four passenger coaches were damaged. The trip took 58 hours.

An interport match has been arranged between Tientsin and Peking to take place on June 14 and 15 in Peking. This match will mark the resumption of interport fixtures that were allowed to fall into abeyance during the war and tennis enthusiasts are looking forward to the first games next month. The last two matches played three years ago resulted in wins for Tientsin and while Peking is strengthened by players of the class of Willing Spencer, Tientsin is comparatively weakened by the departure of those who composed the winning teams of several years back.

Peking, May 31, 1919.

# Notes from Hankow

It is understood that Captain Hamamoto is to be transferred from the Japanese force in Hankow to Changsha as Resident Officer-in-Charge.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration announces that their offices at the summer resorts Chikungshan, Kuling and Peitaiho have all been reopened for traffic.

The Han River has risen about 3 feet this week. There is a rapid flow of water down the river, which causes serious danger to the native craft plying on the river.

Dr. Wu Chung-hsien, Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Hankow, removed his office to the ex-German Consulate in the Special Administrative District on May 26.

On the evening of May 26 the through express train to Peking resumed running at 11.10 p. m. It is reported that the bridge at Hwayuen has been completely repaired.

It is reported here that the Asiatic Petroleum Company is having built three tank-motor ships of about 3,000 tons for service between Shanghai, Tientsin and Newchwang.

A concert took place in the Victoria Hall on Wednesday, May 26, at 4 p.m. The distribution of prizes in connection with the British School at Hankow took place simultaneously.

The report of the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China states that the bank made a net profit of £576,482-11-1 in spite of all the hindrances of war.

Lu Jen-hsiang, a wealthy Chinese in Hankow, has opened an Institution for the Chinese Blind in the northern suburb of Hankow. This Institution is purely self-supporting and receives no external aid whatever.

A north bound train on the Peking-Hankow Railway was derailed on Saturday last, May 24, near the Sinyangchow station. It is said that five carriages left the metals, but no serious damage was done beyond the delay.

Admiral Sir Frederic Tudor Tudor visited Ichang this week. As he is inspecting all the stations on the Yangtze, the *Widgeon* has come down to Ichang to take him to Chungking. It will only take him some ten days to make the round trip.

General Wu Kwang-hsin, brother-in-law of ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui, has recently transferred his headquarters from Ichang to Shasi and his troops are now settled in each village along the side of the Yangtze. The populace is complaining at the delay of demoblization of so many useless men.

Rev. J. H. Blackstone of Nanking has made great efforts to unite the Chinese Jews into a Jews' clan, and an interesting series of meetings will begin in Kaifeng under his leadership. The outlook of this undertaking is not promising as there is not the slightest cohesion among the Chinese Jews.

Announcement is made by the Bank of China that their Exchange Office at Kuling, Lushan, in the Kiukiang province, will be opened from June 1 to September 15 this year, as had been done every summer, for the convenience of the Kuling public. This Office undertakes all the ordinary banking transactions.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration in Hankow announces that the censorship on telegrams to America which go by the Pacific direct has been abolished, but while this is interrupted and telegrams are sent by British and Japanese lines, they are still

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*Duck*-5 varieties
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*Fish*-12 varieties

*Fruits*-all varieties
*Ginger*-dried and syrup
*Almond Powder* with sugar
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**SHANGHAI, CHINA**

subject to the restrictions imposed by those two countries.

The piece-goods dealers in Hankow met on May 27 in their Guild to discuss the disposition of Japanese goods already in their hands. They passed the resolutions to clear off their stocks within one month at the end of which an auction will be resorted to if any Japanese goods still remain and to refrain from ordering any Japanese goods hereafter.

Empire Day, May 24, was observed and celebrated by all British subjects in Hankow. The Foreign Race Course was the center of the jubilee, and many boy scouts and girl guides together with the Griffith John College band turned out. The British Consul-General at Hankow addressed these young folks and tea was served at the end of the program.

Rev. E. F. Gedye, of the Wesleyan Mission, who has been away for three and a half years during which time he has been connected with the Chinese labor battalions and the Y. M. C. A. in France, has returned to Wuchang. He now resumes his old post as principle of Wesley College in Wuchang in place of the Rev. H. B. Rattenbury, who has left for England on furlough.

Chien Chung-han, liquidator of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, Hankow, is now inviting tenders for the purchase of the Hankow property of the said bank consisting of land and buildings in accordance with instructions received from the Central Bureau of Liquidation of the Ministry of Finance, Peking. All tenders must be handed in on or before June 10, 1919, in sealed form.

A special Memorial Day Service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral in the American Church Mission compound in the British Concession at Hankow on May 30, when Rt. Rev. Logan H. Roots, D. D., was the speaker of the day. Besides the American community in Hankow, a detachment from the U. S. S. *Elcana* and the members of the American Volunteer Company were also present.

The Chinese people in Hankow still continue to taboo Japanese bank notes and goods as before. No business has been done with Japanese companies in Hankow. Japanese steamers are also carrying very few passengers. The *Tachin Maru* of the Nisshen Kisen Kaisha which arrived here this week only carried with it twelve low-class Chinese from Shanghai and other down river parts.

During the recent boycott movement against Japanese goods, it is interesting to learn the announcement made by the British-American Tobacco Company to the effect that there are now on the market soaps bearing similar brands as the "Kingfisher," "Chienmen," "Pirate," "Three Castles" and other cigarettes of the said company, and that the manufacturers of these soaps have absolutely no connection with them.

It is said that the cost of travel from Ichang to Chungking is rather dear this year, as the passenger rates range from $40 to $160 for the best accommodation and also these fares do not include food. The distance between the above two ports is about 400 miles or so, and the journey up takes about four days while the journey down is only two days. The down river passenger rates are only half of those mentioned above.

Tuchuns Wong Chan-yuan of Hupeh, Li Shun of Kiangsu and Chen Kwang-yuan of Kiangsi have lately telegraphed the government making the following representations: (1) The true conditions of the Shanghai peace conference that have been kept secret shall be disclosed, (2) both North and

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South shall make necessary sacrifices so as to come to a compromise, and (3) the final resort to arms shall be strictly shunned.

The steamer *Lien Hwa*, which formerly plied the Upper Yangtze under the British flag and was operated by Jardine, Matheson & Co. and later transferred to a native company, has had very bad luck within the last three years as the upper river is rife with soldiery. It is said that although she is flying the Chinese flag, she has been chartered to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. and is manned by Japanese officers. The steamer left Ichang for Chungking on May 20.

Although the Chungking route on the Upper Yangtze was open to steam navigation due to the rise of the river, that route was immediately checked as the water immediately fell to winter level again. The steamers that reached there were stationed at Chungking and have great difficulties in navigating the upper reaches, and it will be quite a number of days before they will be able to come down again. Recently there has been a very nice rise, and five steamers are going from Ichang to Chungking.

Word was received here that arrangements have been made to put the countryside near Kaifeng under a good irrigation system by tapping the Yellow River. The slope from the river to Kaifeng is more than enough to provide a supply of water by gravitation and a power house would readily provide the necessary force for the city water supply. Now there are tens of thousands of men giving a few days forced labor excavating a waterway extending from Chihsien across the country to the river at Pochow in Honan.

It is understood that the Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang have cooperated to inaugurate a large factory, the sole purpose of which will be to manufacture refined native commodities in Western or modern style. The capital is estimated at $500,000 and the factory will be situated in Wuchang near the river bank. It is reported that the factory will be organized after modern lines and the most noteworthy feature of it will be a Research Department for the purpose of making improvements now and then.

Hugh Brodie, assistant engineer of the Grand Canal Improvement Board (Siems Carey Co.), is now taking levels along the Yellow River near Kaifeng with a surveying party with a view to considering the relation of the river to the Grand Canal. According to his data, Kaifeng is 28 feet below the bed of the Yellow River, which is only about six miles away. So it is clear that if the river should burst the dikes in flood time, Kaifeng would be washed away at once. It is also found that Kaifeng is 62.332 meters above the mean sea level at Shanghai.

Ts'eng Yu-cheng, Vice-Minister of Communications and also the appointed successor of Dr. Jieme Tien-yu as the director-general of the Chuen-yueh-Han Railway, was due to arrive here long ago but, owing to the recent student's rampage in Peking, he was delayed. To avoid further delay he has sent Hua Nan-kwei, one of the Board of Communications' expert engineers, to Hankow first, and he himself will come here some time later. After taking over his new duties, he will return to Peking to attend to his office of Vice-Minister. An office of the Chuen-Yueh-Han managing-directorship will

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be established in the Metropolis, while Mr. Hua will stay in Hankow to take the place of Mr. Ts'eng.

It is announced by the Rev. J. S. Helps that literature has been prepared and will soon be out in the form of a Standard Phonetic System according to the Hankow dialect which will help the great number of the illiterate in Hupeh to read and learn, thus opening millions of blind eyes. The said system is also known as the *chu-yin* system, which is simply Giles' Romanization expressed in Chinese signs and written vertically like Chinese. Literature of this system is intended for the ears as the writing is intended for the eyes. It was invented some five years ago, and has the backing of the government as well as the great Bible societies and missionary organizations. It is hoped that if the experiment in this system proves successful education of the masses will be greatly facilitated.

"The New World," the home of all sorts of amusements and also a sort of large store patronized by Chinese business men and situated in the native city of Hankow is now completed, and the opening reception took place on May 26 when some 3,000 guests accepted the invitation to inspection. This building, it seems, is perhaps the largest Hankow ever saw, and in form it is like the letter "L" with six storeys in the vertical part and three along the horizontal section. The building, of which E. H. Rouse was the architect and Hang Ming-kee the contractor, cost $300,000 excluding the cost of outfittings. The electric outfitting of the whole building was done by the General Electric Company and is of the most elaborate type. The establishment was formally opened to the public on May 29 with hundreds of visitors. The tickets for admittance cost 20 cents each.

## Who's Who in China

**Chang Chung-hsiang, Chinese Minister to Japan**

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*Chang Chung-hsiang, Chinese Minister to Japan, who was recently attacked at Minister Tsao Ju-lin's house in Peking by the students as a consequence of the demonstrations against the decision of the Paris peace conference on the Kiaochow question in Japan's favor, is a native of Huhsien, Chekiang, and is about forty years old.*

*In his childhood Minister Chang studied Chinese at his maternal grandmother's home. After having passed the first literary examinations and received an equivalent degree of A. B., he went to Japan for higher education, being one of the first Chinese students to study in that country. At first he attended a high school in Tokio and then joined the Japanese Imperial University, where he studied law. In 1903 he graduated.*

*Mr. Chang acted as interpreter for Hu Shih-lun, dean of the Peking Government University, during the latter's visit to Japan for the investigation of educational affairs in the Island Empire.*

*Upon his return to China Mr. Chang was at once engaged as a teacher by the Chin Shih Kwang, or the school for those Chinese scholars who had passed the third literary examinations.*

*In 1905 Mr. Chang was appointed by the Chinese government to revise the laws. In 1906 the Board of Commerce invited him to make commercial laws for the Chinese Empire.*

*In 1907 Mr. Chang was appointed Senior Clerk of the Board of Commerce. In 1908 he was promoted to be a councillor of the Board of the Interior and was ordered especially to be in charge of the census bureau.*

*Shortly afterwards, Chang Chung-hsiang was further promoted to be vice-president of the bureau for the preparation of a constitutional government, and played an important part in the development of the constitutional government for China.*

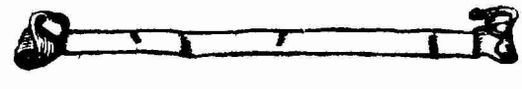
*In 1909 Mr. Chang was appointed Superintendent of Police for the Inner City of Peking, which position he held for more than a year.*

*Mr. Chang was appointed Deputy Chief of the Law Compilation Bureau in 1910. In July of 1912, upon the establishment of the Republic, he was given the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and president of the Commission for the Codification of Laws.*

*In February of 1914 Mr. Chang was appointed Minister of Justice. In June of 1916 he was ordered by a mandate to function as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and to act concurrently as Minister of Education.*

*Shortly afterwards he resigned from both positions and accepted the appointment of Chinese Minister to Japan, which position he still holds to-day.*

*Two months ago he was granted permission by the President to return to Peking on a short leave of absence. He is still confined in the Japanese Tung Jen Hospital in Peking for treatment of the wounds received from the students of Peking on May 4.*



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# Week's News Summary

## THE ARMISTICE

*May 27.* Among the counter proposals made by the German delegation at Paris is "insistence" on obtaining the mandate for her former colonies.—— President Wilson intimates to the other members of the peace conference that the United States will decline to assume the mandate for Constantinople or any other part of Turkey.

*June 1.* The Council of Four at Paris perfects arrangements to continue the invasion of Germany with Marshal Foch in command and the reimposition of the blockade in the event of the refusal of the German delegates to sign the treaty of peace.

*June 4.* The principal German peace delegates announce that they will not be identified with the signing of the peace treaty unless the terms are seriously modified.

## CHINA

*May 29.* Reports from various parts of China indicate that the anti-Japanese boycott is spreading; at Canton a mob on the East Bund makes a bonfire of Japanese straw hats and insists on the principal Chinese department store discontinuing the sale of Japanese goods and stock; at Soochow where the electric light company is Japanese controlled, the great majority of inhabitants voluntarily discontinue using the electric light.

*June 3.* The financial situation at Harbin improves as a result of the preliminary steps taken towards the acknowledgement of the Omsk government; the Chinese merchants are beginning to accept Siberian bank notes but still at a considerable discount.

*June 5.* On behalf of the British, American, French, Italian and Japanese governments Sir John Jordan, the doyen of the Diplomatic Body, presents to President Hsu Shih-chang at Peking an *aide memoire* hoping an end would be made to China's internal difficulties; that the peace conference would be resumed and brought to a successful conclusion as soon as possible; and, in the meanwhile, that military measures would not be resumed; the *aide memoire* believes that a solution of the domestic troubles is possible and concludes with an expression of sincere regard for the interests of China and the Chinese people.

## GENERAL

*May 22.* Senator Sherman, in the U. S. Senate, attacks the covenant of the League of Nations as a "revolutionary" attempt to establish a Parliament of Nations controlled by an oligarchy; he accuses President Wilson of breaking faith with China, Poland and Italy.

*May 26.* The gradual extinction of the Bolshevist *regime* in Russia is foreshadowed by the military operations now taking place in the Petrograd district; refugees state that the Bolshevik leaders are panic stricken and that they have placarded the Russian Capital threatening to execute all capitalists if they are compelled to leave the city; at Riga before retirement the Bolsheviks kill 20 political prisoners and carry off others.

*May 31.* The American seaplane N. C. 4 arrives at Plymouth, England, thus being the first airplane to cross the Atlantic, the journey being made *via* the Azores and Portugal.

*June 2.* It is authoritatively stated in Paris that if the treaty is unsigned by the end of June, Germany will be instantly invaded from the west and North or from the Baltic, and peace will not be accepted until Berlin has been occupied.

# Men and Events

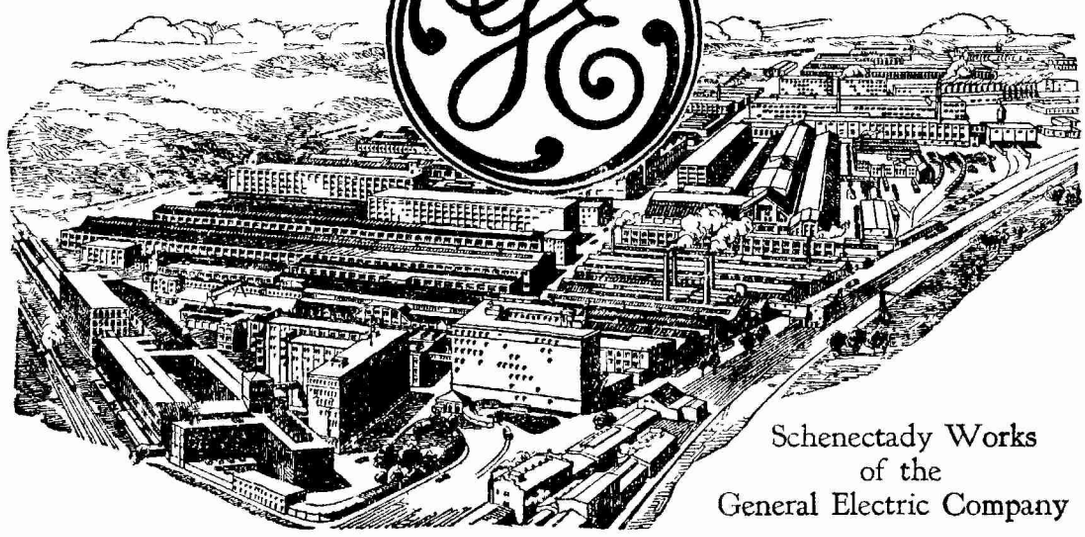
T.W. Stedman, of the United States Steel Products Company, departed for Hongkong on Tuesday, June 3, per s. s. *Nanking*.

M. T. Stauffer, of the China Continuation Committee, will give the third of a series of talks at the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon, June 8, at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. His subject will be "Faithful Companionship."

A farewell party was given at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. on Monday, June 2, by Chinese members of the staff as well as foremen of Chinese Cotton Mills in honor of James Kerfoot, a cotton mill expert of Shanghai, who is departing for his home at an early time.

Al. G. Benard, of A. I. Hall & Son Inc., of San Francisco, is in Shanghai on business. Mr. Benard hopes to make permanent connections for his company in China while here. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter and Chinese business manager of the firm in San Francisco.

Friday of this week was the anniversary of the Battle of Beleau Wood on the Western front when the



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Straight air, emergency straight air, automatic air and combined straight and automatic equipments for all classes of electric railway service.

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Designs covering every requirement.

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All types for business places, the home and railway service.

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**Generators:**
All types, both A. C. and D. C., including belt and direct driven, for every service.

**Industrial Heating Devices:**
Furnaces for hardening and tempering, heating equipment for industrial ovens, glue pots, soldering irons and *sherardizing* equipments.

**Lamps:**
Incandescent and arc lamps for office, home, station, train and yard lighting.

**Lightning Arresters:**
For all classes of A. C. and D. C. circuits.

**Line Material:**
Hangers, frogs, brackets, etc., for span, bracket or catenary construction.

**Locomotives (electric):**
For mine and industrial, light freight and switching and heavy main line freight and passenger service.

**Measuring Instruments:**
Recording, graphic and indicating types.

**Motors:**
Commutating pole for railway service, A. C. and D. C. motors for machine shop operation and all services.

**Motor Generator Sets:**
For all classes of service.

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For power, lighting and watchman service.

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**Regulators:**
Complete line for every service.

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For railway and industrial service.

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Anything from an incandescent lamp to a signal sub-station complete.

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Sizes ranging from 7.5 to 50,000 kw. for power generation.

**Switches:**
Lever switches, capacities 30 to 10,000 amperes, potentials up to 600 volts.

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Second Division of the U. S. Army including the first brigade of American Marines successfully stopped the German advance and in many ways they brought about the turning point of the war.

Max W. Pringle, of the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai, plans to depart on Sunday, June 8, for Tientsin, where he will be connected with the International Bank, at that place. F. W. Lynch, formerly of the branch at Tientsin, has been transferred to Harbin. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Lynch.

The annual rifle match held between the Hankow American Company and the American Co. S. V. C. resulted in the following score: Hankow Company, 2,247 and American Company 2,191. The match is the third of a series for the American Volunteer Interport Challenge Shield, presented by G. R. Hankel.

At a meeting of the Shanghai Chapter American Red Cross held on June 3, it was decided that as from June 1 no further regular monthly subscriptions should be solicited from those who have so generously responded to the chapters in the past. All members are asked to send in their annual membership dues as usual.

D. M. Gandier, president of the American Anti-Saloon League, is in Shanghai on a tour of the Far East. While here Mr. Gandier will make an investigation of the liquor problem in China, he already having investigated the problem in Japan. The Moral Welfare Committee of the China Continuation Committee held a meeting on June 4 at which Mr. Gandier was a speaker.

Liang Chi-chao, former Minister of Justice and of Finance of China, who is now in Paris as a member of the Chinese peace delegation, has issued a booklet entitled "China and World Peace." The booklet contains the following chapters: "China and the West," "Causes of China's Weakness," "China and the War," "China and the Peace Conference," and other subjects.

B. S. Wong, Chinese manager of the Chinese American Publishing Company, a few months ago named his one and a half year old son Pershing Wong in honor of the great American General. A picture of young Pershing Wong was sent to General Pershing in France and this week "Young China" received a personal letter and an autographed photo from General Pershing himself.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York has issued a 24-page illustrated booklet entitled, "Trading With China." The booklet contains illustrations from Shanghai and other cities of China and many concrete suggestions regarding the development of trade in this country. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by addressing the Asia Banking Corporation, 15 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

At a meeting of the Far Eastern American Bar Association in the United States Court Room on Friday, June 6, Dr. Eldon R. James, American adviser to the Siamese government, and Paul F. Faison, of the Philippines Bar, now in the American Consular Service at Canton, were elected to membership and action was taken regarding several matters of special interest to the local members.

A branch of the Asia Banking Corporation will be opened at Hongkong on July 15 and at Canton August 1 as a result of the recent trip made by Ralph Dawson, head of the Asia Banking Corporation here. Mr. Dawson has made a survey of the banking conditions in Hongkong, Canton and Manila and has decided to make these extensions. David M. Biggar, of the Shanghai office of the American Express Company, is to be in charge of the Hongkong branch.

According to the *Peking Leader* Dr. John Dewey, head of the department of philosophy of Columbia University, New York, may remain in China for one year as a member of the faculty of the Peking Government University. It is said that Columbia University has granted him a leave of absence for one year. Dr. Dewey first came to the Orient to deliver a series of lectures on education in Japan, after which he came to China and has been lecturing here.

Eighteen Y. M. C. A. secretaries arrived in Vladivostock from America on the *Empress of Japan* on May 7. These men are divided into three groups. One group consists of men who will assist the Russian peasant in agricultural development. The second group will consist of men who are skilled in Industrial and Mining work. The last group consists of men who will superintend the exhibition of all kinds of moving pictures. These men have all been specially trained for Y. M. C. A. Work.

Eugene Atwood and Edward E. Bradley, president and vice-president respectively of the Atwood Machine Company of Stonington, Conn., U. S. A., are in Shanghai on a business and pleasure trip through the Orient. The Atwood Machine Company is an extensive manufacture of silk machinery. Both Mr. Atwood and Mr. Bradley are members of the Silk

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A Name

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SHANGHAI

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09-027

Association of America, an organization that has done a great deal in the last few years in encouraging an improvement of silk production in China.

At a meeting of the Saturday Club held at the Carlton Cafe on Friday, June 6, D. M. Gandier, president of the Anti-Saloon League of the United States, and Y. S. Tsao, formerly Consul-General to London, addressed the meeting on prohibition victory. Consul-General Sammons presided at the meeting. Mr. Gandier, who comes to China as a representative of the American Anti-Saloon League, used as his subject "Why the United States went Dry," and Mr. Tsao's subject was "The Basis For Universal Peace."

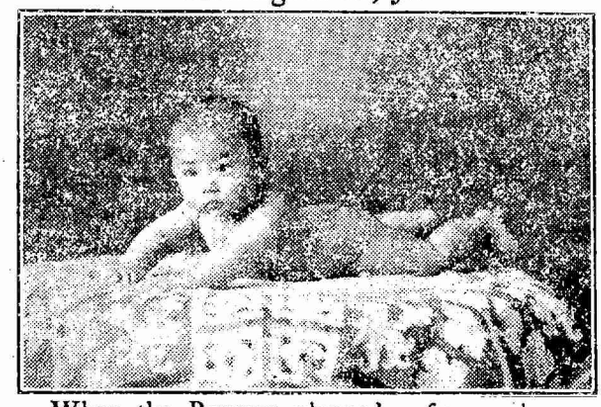
Dr. Chilian Tsur, Chinese Consul-General in New York City, has been elected secretary of the newly formed Consular Association of New York. The British Consul is chairman of the organization, which includes all of the foreign consuls and which was formed at the suggestion of the Chinese Consul. According to reports in the New York papers, Dr. Tsur is quite active in public affairs in the American metropolis. During the Fifth Victory Loan Campaign he organized a successful "drive" among the merchants of New York's Chinatown.

J. R. West, American engineer-in-chief for the Min River Conservancy Board, departed this week for Foochow, China, to begin the surveys and investigations for this important reclamation project in South China. H. von Heidenstam of Shanghai, engineer-in-chief for the Whangpoo Conservancy Commission, is consulting engineer for the Min River project. Mr. West is a graduate of the University of California and previous to coming to China was consulting engineer for the port of Seattle. For the last three years he has been professor of engineering at Pei Yang University at Tientsin. Mr. West is accompanied to Foochow by Mrs. West.

M. F. Perkins, American Consul at Changsha, departed from Shanghai on Monday, June 2, for America. Mr. Perkins will be relieved by Andrew J. Brewer, recently Vice-Consul at Amoy. Additional U. S. Consular changes are being made. Norwood F. Allman, senior Vice-Consul at Tientsin, will take charge at Tsinanfu, as G. F. Bickford, at present Consul at Tsinanfu, is leaving for America due to his health. Mr. Allman will be replaced at Tientsin by H. Gilbert King, who has been student interpreter at the American legation, Peking. H. C. Stanard will replace A. C. Chapin, former Vice-Consul at Mukden, who has resigned from the service and will go into business.

At a conference of Shanghai merchants, educational leaders and students held at the Y. M. C. A. on June 2, it was decided to send a telegraphic appeal for the return of Tsingtao and the rights of Shangtung to the Allied leaders, to the peace conference and to the Congress of the United States and Parliaments of Great Britain and France. The message was signed by the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Association of College Presidents, Kiangsu Provincial Educational Association, World's Chinese Students' Federation, Chinese Y. M. C. A., American Returned Students' Club, Chinese Overseas Merchants' Association, National Peace and Ultimate Peace Association, and the Chinese Christian Union.

Hollington K., Jr.



When the REVIEW planned a few weeks ago to issue in book form the pictures and biographies of prominent Chinese business, professional and political leaders, Mr. Hollington K. Tong, author of most of the biographies, was asked to contribute his own picture and biography to the book. This he modestly refused to do, saying that he "desired no personal publicity for his work." Mrs. Tong was finally appealed to, but also without success. She did however consent to send along Hollington K., Jr.'s picture which appears above.

## More Japanese Fake News

On May 22 Chinese newspapers in Foochow, China, printed a news item that purported to be a telegram from Peking, stating that the President of China placed the blame for China's failure at the peace conference upon the Chinese delegates because of their pro-American attitude. The telegram then went on to the extent of warning the Chinese people to beware of pro-American sentiment and told them that if China in future wanted to strengthen her position in Asia, she could not rely upon the assistance of America or Great Britain. Since the message was written in such a manner that it appeared to have been issued from the office of the President of China, a copy of it was referred to him for verification.

This week the REVIEW received from its correspondent at Peking the following message:

"Upon enquiry at the President's Office it it learned that the President has never made such a statement. Attempts are being made in some quarters to create ill-feeling among the Chinese people against America and Great Britain. The above malicious statement represents one of these attempts. It will be well for the public to beware of similar unfounded statements, which will likely be circulated from time to time by those who have an axe to grind."

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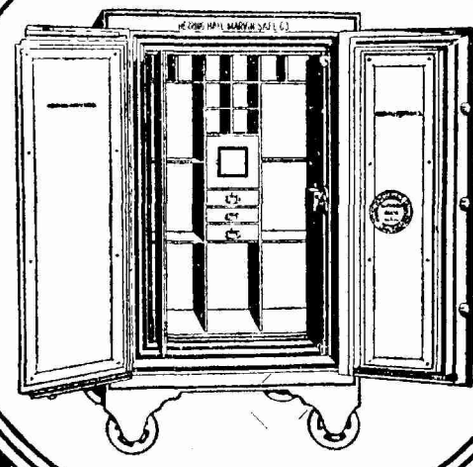

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## American Clubs Amalgamate for Period of Four Months

By a unanimous vote of both organizations, the American Club and the Columbia Country Club, American organizations of Shanghai, have agreed to exchange privileges of membership for a period of four months. The purpose of the temporary amalgamation is to provide a nucleus consisting of the entire American community in Shanghai for the purpose of planning for enlarged club facilities for the rapidly growing American community in this city. Plans are now said to be on foot for the creation of a large American Town and Country Club with facilities for tennis, and other athletic activities and social activities for the entire American community. Both the American Club and the Columbia Country Club were organized in 1917.

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## Laying of Corner-Stone for New Y. M. C. A. Building

The laying of the corner-stone of the new National Building of the Young Men's Christian Association of China took place on Wednesday, June 4, at Hongkong and Museum Roads at 5 p. m. The following program was given: Invocation, Rev. C. Y. Cheng, D. D.; Opening Address, C. C. Nieh; Address in Chinese, Rev. A. P. Parker; Solo, F. W. Gill; Inscription of Corner-stone, Y. K. Woo; Laying the Corner-stone, Rev. A. P. Parker, Fong F. Sec; Address in English, S. K. Tsao; Music, Closing Statement, John Y. Lee; and Benediction, Rev. C. G. Sparham.

Dr. Lee in the course of his remarks gave a brief history of the Y. M. C. A. and stated that as early as 1910 the need of a National building was felt. F. S. Brockman sought the cooperation of the International Committee in securing such a building. In response Mr. Stimson, a business man of Los Angeles, made a gift of G. $40,000 to purchase the land and Miss Helen Gould, now Mrs. F. J. Shepard, gave $50,000 for its erection. This amount however was not adequate to erect a building commensurate with the National Committee's needs. Under the leadership of C. T. Wang a sum of more than Tls. 30,000 was raised in China. The gifts from America and China were sufficient to provide for the present portion of the building. The present portion of the building will cost Tls. 86,000 when completed. It will be five storeys high with a total floor area of 20,300 sq. ft., furnished throughout with modern heating and plumbing, electricity, intercommunicating automatic telephone system and up-to-date office furniture. The architects are Shattuck & Hussey and A. Q. Adamson, C. E., the Secretary of Construction. A South wing is to be added as soon as funds can be secured. The probable cost of the whole building will be Tls. 25,000. An elevator will be added. The total floor area for the whole building will be 48,300 sq. ft. The National Committee is not to be confused with the very efficient City Association in Shanghai, which was organized in 1899. The National Organization cooperates in the development of the local Associations. It has both city and student divisions of work and maintains a large Publication Department with a staff of Chinese editors, a well organized Business Department, a Lecture Department, a Department of Secretarial Training for the guidance and preparation of Chinese secretaries. In 1896 the National Committee was organized at a convention held in Shanghai November 3 and 4. As early as 1890 however an Association was organized in China on behalf of European young men in Shanghai. This soon disbanded. The work really began with the coming of D. Willard Lyon who arrived in Shanghai October 5, 1895. Two years later Mr. Lyon wrote to the International Committee that two secretaries would be needed for China, one for Tientsin and one for Shanghai. Within ten years twenty foreign secretaries had arrived and the number has since grown to 108 with 240 Chinese secretaries. The Chinese membership in China is now 49,500. In the Y. M. C. A. schools are over 8,000 students; the operating expenses of the past year were $465,000, all of which was provided by friends of the Y. M. C. A. in China, the greater part through fees of members. Among the prominent men who have been influenced by this organization and who have greatly assisted in its development are Dr. W. W. Yen, recent Chinese Minister to Germany, Dr. T. T. Wong, who was in charge of Indemnity Students in American colleges, Hon. C. T. Wang, Chinese delegate to the peace conference in Paris, Chang Po-ling, president of Nankai College in Tientsin, C. C. Nieh, president of the Heng Foong Cotton Spinning Company, S. K. Tsao, general secretary of the Shanghai Association, and David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Organization, who is now in America in the interests of the China work.

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## Are There Any in China?

When a certain American Senator refused to dine with President Wilson on his last visit to America to discuss the League of Nations, a metropolitan newspaper designated him as a "fugitive from information." He stayed away, according to this editorial, not because of his digestion or a previous engagement, but because he didn't want to hear about the league. There are real fugitives from information all about us. Many a woman will spend time and great effort rolling about on the floor to improve her figure, but let a suggestion be made for the improvement of her mind and a piece of it will be forthcoming and in unimproved form. Many men adopt the same attitude, spending many hours and much money on the *outside* of their head at the barber shop, but are indifferent to what is going on about them in the realm of politics, life and general activities. A man named Charles Camm, in England, attained notoriety because he knew nothing of the war twenty-one months after its start. Fugitives from information are a not inconsiderable element in our population, and they must be reckoned with.—*From "Printers Ink," N. Y.*

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## Annual Meeting, American Chamber of Commerce of China

The following officers and Executive Committee were elected at the annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of China held at the American Club, Shanghai, on Thursday evening, June 5: President, J. Harold Dollar, Robert Dollar Company; vice-president, W. C. Sprague, Standard Oil Company of New York; treasurer, E. O. Baker, Connell Bros. Company; Secretary, J. B. Powell, MILLARD'S REVIEW. Executive Committee: H. H. Arnold, Andersen, Meyer & Company; E. O. Baker, Connell Bros. Company; J. Harold Dollar, Robert Dollar Company; Stewart P. Elliott, Grace China Company; J. W. Gallagher, U. S. Steel Products Company; A. R. Hager, International Correspondence Schools; L. Jacob, China & Java Export Company; J. J.

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The meeting was attended by more than fifty members. The reports by the officers and committee showed the Chamber to be in a thriving condition, the membership having increased from 65 to more than 200 within the year. In addition to the regular business the members unanimously voted to authorize the Executive Committee to employ a permanent paid secretary for the Chamber. Special reports were made by the membership committee and the arbitration committee. J. J. Keegan, chairman of the membership committee, reported on the increased interest in the Chamber as indicated in the increased membership and suggested in cooperation with B. Atwood Robinson, A. R. Hager and others that each member of the Chamber pledge himself to bring in at least two new members during the year. J. C. Shengle, chairman of the arbitration committee, reported regarding a number of important arbitrations that the committee had handled during the year, notably a dispute between American firms and the Chinese Iron Merchants Association regarding contracts. The members of this committee are V. G. Lyman, E. Kempffer and Mr. Shengle.

Following the meeting, which was preceded by a dinner, a moving picture exhibition of industrial films was given. In addition to the regular members present, there were also present the following honorary members: C. S. Lobingier, Judge U. S. Court for China, and Thomas Sammons, U. S. Consul-General for Shanghai. The president's annual report appears in full elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW.

### Introducing Chewing Gum to Parliament

Chewing Gum, like some other American institutions, is making its way in the world. It has now appeared in the British Parliament—to be sure, not as yet in use but as a subject for debate. The members of the House of Commons found themselves in some embarrassment, because they did not know exactly what chicle might be. Thereupon, a representative of the government dutifully undertook to ascertain, and reported that "it is an elastic gum produced from the berry of a tree which is grown in Central America and is used as a masticator."

So far, so good!

*From the "Nation's Business," Washington, D. C.*

## Correspondence

### China Situation Not Hopelees

THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

I have noted with considerable interest the excitement raging in China over the reported recognition of the claims of Japan to Tsingtao, given by the peace conference. Every friend of China naturally resents an action of this sort, if true, but I am one of those inclined to check a hasty judgment until we are in possession of more authoritative and definite information than the meager cables have yet been able to give us. To me the situation is far from hopeless. I am not yet convinced that the peace conference has given Tsingtao to Japan without any strings, nor do I believe it will do so.

Someone has suggested that President Wilson is a beaten and very disappointed man, implying that forces

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over which he had no control have forced him to recognize Japan's claims and give in to them. I do not think so, for one. I believe that the matter is only a temporary compromise made with the larger objective of the League of Nations in view, *i. e.* to get Japan's signature to the latter, which will bind her in future actions of the league. Furthermore, the International Bank Consortium is being prepared as a very powerful weapon in the upbuilding of China, with no special interest to be in the majority. This force alone will be the strongest form of a pressure designed not only to help China but to restrict the activities of our over-ambitious Japanese friends. If then, we add to this a stipulation that Japan shall return Tsingtao to China—a specific agreement that I firmly believe will be exacted—wherein lies the ultimate danger to China?

Temporarily then, the peace conference with its multitude of problems and its haste to get its organization perfected and its ultimatum to the Germans presented, has passed up the Far Eastern question until these weightier matters are decided. Later we shall see the League of Nations turning its full attention to the Far East, and this will not be in the far distant future. In the absence of specific information this is only an intuitive opinion which I present for what it is worth. As far as President Wilson's concerned it's a repetition of his Mexican policy—a straightforward, but canny game of endurance, patience and confidence in the ultimate success of the objects he's striving for, not the best of which will be the conclusive and satisfactory establishment of the peace of the Far East. It will take years to settle the problems of the peace conference! Can we expect to settle the problem of the Far East in a day? Let's wait a bit and not be unduly pessimistic!

GEO. L. TREADWELL.

Shanghai, May 28, 1919.

# Women's Work

## Child Welfare Exhibit at Tsinan, Shantung

On May 14 and 15 the first Child Welfare Exhibit held in this city was conducted by the Y. M. C. A. in cooperation with a number of Chinese and foreign ladies. Invitations and registration blanks for the babies were sent to members of the Association and their wives. A large mat shed, which has been constructed for Y. M. C. A. work for coolies returning from France on the new building site, was used for the exhibit. The shed was divided into the following booths: One for clothing, displaying advantages of certain types of clothing over others for children, and showing especially good sensible underclothing which would be helpful to mothers in keeping the babies clean; another booth displayed reliable baby foods and hygienic feeding bottles together with common medicines; there was a booth to demonstrate the bath, and another to weigh and measure the babies entered, of whom there were about 60, and to 20 of these certificates for normal development were given.

The Kindergarten booth was arranged to allow the children space for free play throughout the afternoons and also to demonstrate to the mothers the right and wrong kinds of toys to give to children.

There was also a short program each afternoon during which lectures were given on children's diseases

# Pond's Vanishing Cream

Is based on one of the most valuable skin-softening substances ever discovered—a substance whose affinity for the skin is so great that the moment it is applied it "Vanishes," and never reappears as do many other toilet preparations.

It is fragrant and refreshing—it imparts to the skin a delightful sensation of coolness and velvety smoothness.

A light touch of **Pond's Vanishing Cream** before applying powder gives the complexion an exquisite texture and a soft velvety bloom which cannot be obtained with powder alone. It is the ideal finishing touch.

As a safeguard against the ill effects of sun, wind, and weather, **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is simply wonderful—it preserves the necessary skin pliancy, and in the case of sunburn does much to prevent unsightly peeling.

We want you to know, not from what we say, but from actual experience, how good **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is for your skin. You have read about it, heard about it; now we want you to use it.


and the need of care and isolation in contagious diseases and showing the disastrous results of unboiled drinking water, mosquitoes and of food unprotected from flies. Closing each day's program was a fine exhibition of the work of the four kindergartens in this city, demonstrating the usefulness of these institutions to the children.

There were over a hundred parents in attendance each day as well as visitors and relatives besides the children that accompanied their parents. The exhibition was a manifest success and a form of necessary popular education that we hope to repeat semi-annually.

## A Report on the Chinese Children's Refuge

A report in booklet form for the year of 1918 on the Chinese Children's Refuge on Brennan Road, Shanghai, has been issued and contains valuable information upon what is being done for the Chinese poor and needy in Shanghai. The Committee for the Refuge is composed of the following: Mrs. Ayscough, president; Mrs. Graves, vice-president; Mesdames Barham, Beebe, Bolton, Drummond, Disselduff, Harpur, Heaton Smith, Lion, Morriss, Neale, Peebles and Clear. The Lady Superintendent is Deaconess Henderson. During the year of 1918 the teacher's work reached a higher standard than previously and the industrial output has been greater. In one month 149 sweaters which were urgently needed by the American Red Cross were knitted in ten days and throughout the year 924 pairs of socks and numbers of sweaters, helmets, wristlets, scarflets, eye and ear bandages were turned out. The booklet also tells of invalids, who were rescued from the streets in various parts of the city and were taken to the home, now engaged in teaching and helping others. Many gifts have been sent into the home for which the committee is thankful. The treasury's account (itemized) covers six pages, each detail of the subscriptions and donations being given. Many illustrations are found showing the inmates of the home knitting war garments, the refugees as they were picked from the streets, and the dormitory furnished them in the home.

## Community Service Planned by Returned Women Students

One of the most hopeful things in China to-day is the desire for service which is animating the students of this country. If the patriotism of her hundreds of thousands of students can only be turned in the direction of practical service to the community, worked out, often in humble ways, there is a good day ahead for China. The position of the returned students is often a precarious one—full of desire to be useful, and yet not sure where to begin to work; full of ideals and yet not sure of how to work them out. Anything that will unite such a group for a practical program of service will not only be of use to China, but will also be of use to the students themselves in providing them with an outlet for their energies. At the end of last year a conference of returned women students was called, to discuss the question of educated leadership in the church. There was a good attendance at both morning and afternoon sessions. Those present agreed to experiment for the next three months and report at the next meeting. Another meeting was called for April of this year, when those present reported on their experiences. The forms of work undertaken as reported proved various. Teaching leading women's club, helping with music and Sunday school work were all reported; the meeting proved very enthusiatic and interesting, and much discussion ensued. It was agreed to form for the next six months a tentative organization of women returned students for all forms of Christian service. A further meeting was called for May to formulate plans for more work. A the meeting in May there were a good many suggestions of work needing to be done, such as rousing public opinion on such questions as cigarette smoking, gambling, etc. Various methods of doing this effectively were discussed, such as publicity, lectures, sermons in churches, talks on schools and so on. A committee was appointed to draw up a statement embodying the purpose of this organization and its stand on such matters. Miss Soong May Ling was elected as chairman. A publicity committee was also appointed with Miss Beulah Chang as chairman. The officers of the club are: Chairman Mrs. C. C. Chen; secretary, Miss Grace Yang. A combined business and social meeting will be held at the end of the month to plan for a welcome to the students who are returning this summer, also to make definite plans for the fall. There is a useful future ahead of this group of women if they keep the ideal of service as clear as in these beginning stages, for China's salvation lies as much with her women as with her men.

## American Woman's Club Garden Fete

More than 200 members and their friends attended the American Woman's Club Garden Party at the Columbia Country Club which marked the last meeting of the club for the season on Saturday, May 31, from 4.30 p. m. to 7.30 p. m. In the receiving line

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were: Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, honorary president; Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the club; Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Squires, 2nd. vice-president; Mrs. J. B. Fearn, past president; and Miss Ellen Jansen, representing past officers. Mrs. A. L. Blechynden presided on the verandah and served fruit punch. The amusements for the afternoon were tennis and dancing, and many participated in both. Tea was served on the lawn and consisted of sandwiches, cakes, tea, coffee and ice cream. Those serving on the Refreshment Committee were: Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. Lurton, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Lowe and Mrs. Drake. The music for dancing was furnished by the Carlton Orchestra, and those serving on this committee were: Mrs. Holcomb, Mrs. Ashley and Mrs. Morris. Mrs. R. B. Nichols was chairman of the Social Committee. The other committees serving for the afternoon were: Floor Committee: Mrs. Stedman, Mrs. Hykes, Mrs. Bunn, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Davies and Mrs. Seitz. Ground Committee: Mrs. Gaines, Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Page. Committee on Decorations: Mrs. Holcomb, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Vanderbeek, Mrs. Thompson; and Miss Ellen Jansen and Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Remer, Mrs. Swenson, Mrs. Gaines and others assisted in entertaining. Many guests were present, among whom were a few tourists, several Manila friends and Dr. Ya Mei-kin. Dr. Ya Mei-kin is a noted Chinese lady doctor who has been recently connected with the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture and who has introduced the use and cultivation of the soya bean into the United States. Sometime ago Dr. Kin gave a luncheon in New York where she demonstrated before the Woman's Club the value and utility of Chinese food products. Dr. Kin is here in the capacity of chaperon to Miss Katharine Crane Lilly, niece of Charles R. Crane, who recently visited China in an official capacity.

### Women and Events

More than 300 students of the Union Church Sunday School with their teachers attended the annual picnic given at St. John's University, Jessfield, on Saturday, May 31. A program was given under the leadership of C. D. Giauque.

Invitations have been issued by the faculty of the Shanghai American School for an "at home" on June 24 at 172-a North Szechuen Road, to their friends, complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Guy C. Stockton, Miss Russell, Miss Ashby and F. W. Gill, from 4 to 6.30 p. m.

A Cantonese birthday feast was given by the members of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club on Thursday, June 5, in the private dining room of a local Cantonese restaurant. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chur were present and explained the significance of each dish. The feast was given under the patronage of Judge and Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, Consul-General Thomas Sammons, Mr. and Mrs. Roy D. Squires and Dr. and Mrs. Hiltner. Tickets were sold for the feast and the proceeds will be used for the Literary Department's library.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Flag-Lieutenant R. G. Fenton Livingstone, R. N., and Miss Eleanor Gunsaulus, daughter of E. B. Gunsaulus, American Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, on Wednesday, May 14, at St.

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Andrews Cathedral, Singapore. Among those present at the wedding were H. E. the Governor and Lady Evelyn Young, H. E. the General Officer Commanding and Mrs. Ridout, Mr. and Mrs. James Sherwood, and the American Consular staff. Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone are in Shanghai at present on their wedding trip.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Institution for the Chinese Blind will be given at the Olympic Theater on Saturday afternoon, June 7. Sleight of hand, ventriloquism, music by Miss Olive of Soochow, and Miss Jansen of Shanghai, folk dancing by students of McTyeire School, singing and reciting by the students of the Institution, cinema film and lantern slides and an exhibition of their work comprises the program for the evening. The committee of management consists of the Rev. T. D. Begg, Rev. Ernest Box, M. Y. Chung, Geo. A. Fitch, Dr. Fong F. Sec., Dr. Emily Garner, Hwang Yen-pei, Dr. A. P. Parker, Y. C. Tong and Wong I-ding. The program is in the charge of a committee consisting of Mrs. W. H. Lunt, chairman; Mrs. G. F. Ashley, Mrs. H. C. Mei, S. K. Tsao and Geo. B. Fryer.

# Far Eastern Press Opinion

## Japan's Overtures Worth Nothing

*From the "Peking Daily News" (Chinese)*

As to the overtures of Japan, they are worth nothing. Japan has made so many promises of this kind, half a dozen or so of them since her declaration of war against Germany, and has afterwards hedged and modified them in such a way that they mean nothing, that all faith in the honesty of Japanese purpose has disappeared. Japan's word is not her bond, but a pledge that she is devising some new trickery or other, and in this present instance it is obviously designed to take the edge off criticism, to weaken the Chinese national sentiment and to make the rest of the world believe—surely an easy thing to do when its leading statesmen have never even heard of the Twenty-one demands—that Japan is really going to act honestly in the present matter. There is only one course for this country to follow, and that is to thank all concerned for their vague promises, to assure those who make them that they are noted for future use, and to refuse to sign the peace treaty. If signature cannot be with reservations, then signature without reservations would later on be dragged forward as evidence against China, just as the 1915 Treaty, signed under duress of an ultimatum, is already dragged forward as evidence that China is a free and willing agent in this matter. By all means take all available promises, get them as definite as possible, and bring them up when the League of Nations, if ever it comes into being, proceeds to adjudicate on the Shantung issue. When that time does come, China must fight for the complete abrogation of the 1915 Treaty, which has no more basis in justice than had the Brest-Litovsk treaties, and use every scrap of a promise, however vague, as a weapon of offence. In the meantime let the quarter of the human race that is kept outside the League of Nations by the injustice that its leading sponsors propose as one of its foundations, put no trust in princes or Presidents or Powers, big or little, or anything else; but bide its own time. The race is not necessarily to the swift nor the battle to the strong, nor the game to the crook.

## British Naval Power in the Orient

*From the "Peking & Tientsin Times" (British)*

The Japanese press is somewhat concerned at the increase in strength of the British China Squadron. The *Yorodzu* says: Great Britain has readjusted the disposition of her fleets, and has noticeably increased the number of the warships composing the China Squadron. This fact is worthy of particular notice, for it gives us an inkling of Britain's policy toward the Orient after the war. Owing to the war the general situation is reverting to the condition before the Sino-Japanese War. The *Kokumin* says: The new disposition of British squadrons compels our admiration in that it leaves nothing to be desired for the protection of British interests scattered throughout the world. Great Britain is paying greater attention to the Orient. In order to assist in the development of her trade in China, she has composed the China Squadron of superior light cruisers of the C class, while the strength of gunboats on the Yangtze has been increased 60 per cent as compared with the pre-war strength. We cannot but be surprised at the mercenary temperament of the British. Japan's China Squadron consists only of old vessels. The naval authorities are alive to the necessity of constructing new warships, and though the program had been drafted, it has not been included in the Budget for

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## Chinese Government Railway

### Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record): $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

**Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the**

**DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY**
**Peking, China.**


the current financial year. It is a great problem for the Japanese authorities to maintain the trade developed in China during the war. Overseas trade must be backed by naval power, and in this sense we are jealous of the new disposition of the British Navy.

### Peace Prospects

*From the "Peking & Tientsin Times" (British)*

The President is now said to be taking measures to conclude a separate peace with the individual parties of the South. It is viewed as hopeless to continue the formal negotiations, as the Southern leaders who proposed the eight demands appear to be extremely firm and decline to yield. Besides General Lu Tung-ting, Tang Chi-yao, Liu Hsien-shih and Hsiung Ko-wu have all signified their willigness to come to terms with the government in view of the diplomatic crisis. It is believed that it would be much easier and more hopeful to negotiate directly and separately with the individual leaders for a compromise. Moreover the military government in Canton owing to lack of funds is unable to maintain its position. Chu Chi-chien since his arrival has also strongly advised the President of the desirability of suspending the Shanghai conference and concluding peace separately with the individual provinces of the South-west. Another report states that President Hsu urged Chu Chi-chien to return to Shanghai with the Northern delegates in order to resume formal negotiations. However, no definite report as to Mr. Chu's future movements can be ascertained yet. Mr. Chu has explained to the President that it is impossible for the present members of the delegates to resume negotiations, as Tang Shao-yi declared that the eight demands were brought forth by himself without outside influence, therefore the only way to cancel the eight demands is to change the delegates.

### Failure of Western Policy in China

*From the "Canton Times" (Chinese)*

The long list of wrongs committed against democracy in China by the Western democratic governments makes sordid reading indeed. Is it any wonder that the progressive men in China regard the protestations of friendship with a degree of suspicion? The last and most vital mistake the Western Powers have made, is the decision which comes from the peace conference. This has greatly weakened the prestige of England, France and America in the Far East. It was well-known that President Wilson recognized the justice of China's claim to Kiaochow and Shanghai. But the Japanese delegation were able to gain their point, and this victory strengthens their hold upon China. The suspension of the Shanghai peace conference is the direct result of this decision. The pro-Japanese faction are assured that Japan is quite capable of taking care of those who work for Japanese interests in China. On the other hand the men who desire closer relations with England, France and America are dismayed at the stupidity exhibited by the representatives of these countries when dealing with Chinese political questions. Now that the foreign newspapers in the Treaty Ports are beginning to realize how disastrously the former Western policy has worked out, let us hope the foreign Ministers in Peking may be persuaded to change their attitude and throw the weight of their influence on the side of the progressive citizens instead of bolstering up a group of plunderers, detested by the people as traitors, and perpetually working againsts the interests of China and the interests of those countries with whom China is desirous to cultivate more closer friendly relations.

### Japan Still Has Right of Disposing of Kiaochow

*From the "Manchuria Daily News" (Japanese)*

As we quoted, Dr. S. Takahashi one of the highest (Japanese) authorities on International Law, Japan undertook to restore Kiaochow, which she had recovered from Germany in a fair fight, to China out of her good will and not because she was under any obligation to China or any one else to do so. This point must be clearly understood by China and also the world at large. We may add that the right of disposing rested with Japan and still does.

## American Trade in China Now—And in the Future

BY J. HAROLD DOLLAR

*Annual Report of the President, American Chamber of Commerce of China*

IN 1860 America took 47 per cent of China's foreign trade. In 1904 this percentage had dropped to 14.9 and in 1910 it almost reached the bottom with 6.5 per cent. Since that time it has been steadily increasing until 1917 when America's percentage of China's foreign trade reached Tls. 156,000,000 or 16 per cent of the total. We are now on the upgrade and I believe I am expressing the belief and certainly the hopes of all of the members here when I say that the next ten years will see America back in the position she occupied a half century ago. When I say this I do not mean that America is going to take away anybody else's trade, but that China's foreign trade will have so grown and developed that all nations will be

receiving increased benefits as well as ourselves. America wants no privileges in China that she is not willing to concede to others and American merchants desire nothing but an equal opportunity in assisting in the development of this country.

Probably the most interesting and significant factor in the trade and political situation in China in the past year has been the awakening of the Chinese business men to their real responsibility in the development of China. This active interest has been due largely to China's participation in the world war; to the fact that Chinese young men who have been educated in modern institutions of learning both in China and abroad are going into business life; and to the fact that the Great War has demonstrated that the world needs the products of China. In America and Europe the world war has demonstrated the necessity for business men becoming more active in the political and larger affairs of the world and we are glad to see this tendency in China, although it necessarily is not yet so effective here as it is abroad. The growing influence of the various Chinese Chambers of Commerce is an excellent indication of the increasing influence and importance of the Chinese business man. It is now the problem of American business men or rather all Allied business men, to meet these Chinese business men at least half way in the solution of their problems. We have the manufactured products that China needs to become a strong nation. To receive full benefits from the manufactured products that we sell to China, China must be strong enough to utilize these things and receive benefits from them. In dealings between nations the customer must be satisfied just the same as in dealings between individuals.

The American Chamber of Commerce of China, organized in June 1915, was among the first American Chambers of Commerce to be organized outside of the United States. Now there are probably two dozen American chambers of commerce in the chief ports of the world and a movement is on foot to amalgamate these organizations into one compact body. The membership in the American Chamber of Commerce of China has increased in the last year from 65 firms and individuals to a present total of 200 firms and individuals. The increase has been especially notable in the number of new firms that have established their offices in China and among responsible firms at home that have a deep interest in this field. The growth in our membership is an excellent indication of the growth of our trade and prestige in this field. The figures for the 1918 trade of the United States and China have just become available, and the following are a few of the outstanding items:

EXPORTS

| Article | Value U. S. Currency | Per Cent to United States |
|---|---|---|
| Antimony, crude | $ 2,393,777.82 | 10.5 |
| Antimony, regulus | 3,788,607.42 | 41.5 |
| Bristles | 6,295,070.76 | 32.0 |
| Cotton, raw | 20,436,579.24 | 16.5 |
| Egg products | 12,239,677.68 | 50.5 |
| Iron, pig | 5,394,561.72 | 15.0 |
| Oil, bean | 18,560,047.50 | 79.0 |
| Oil, wood | 4,932,626.16 | 76.0 |
| Silk, raw, re-reeled | 10,582,675.44 | 56.0 |
| Silk, raw, steam filature | 57,157,905.24 | 20.5 |
| Silk, pongees | 6,451,724.40 | 30.5 |


Chinese Government Railways

**PEKING-HANKOW LINE**

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Skins and Hides | 17,714,923.44 | 52.0 |
| Skins, goat untanned | 8,056,149.72 | 76.0 |
| Straw Braid | 2,454,816.66 | 36.5 |
| Tallow, vegetable | 1,818,596.76 | 48.5 |
| Tea, black | 12,643,738.44 | 20.0 |
| Tea, green | 9,145,434.24 | 46.5 |
| Wool, sheeps | 10,743,680.43 | 63.5 |

IMPORTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cigarettes | $31,888,287.54 | 48.0 |
| Cotton, raw | 6,534,348.48 | 7.0 |
| Electrical Materials | 4,107,787.86 | 20.5 |
| Galvanized sheets | 404,575.86 | 31.0 |
| Iron and Milled steel | 1,559,594.28 | 38.5 |
| Kerosene | 34,021,749.12 | 59.0 |
| Leather | 9,881,794.68 | 5.0 |
| Lumber, soft wood | 2,976,981.18 | 25.5 |
| Nails and rivets | 2,490,718.62 | 45.5 |
| Paints and paint oils | 1,236,646.98 | 13.0 |
| Paper and card board | 8,332,390.67 | 8.5 |
| Piece goods, sheetings | 10,209,710.40 | 2.0 |
| Railway materials, sleepers | 2,005,971.78 | 15.4 |
| Sheets and plates | 2,174,136.12 | 54.0 |
| Tinned Plates | 2,548,413.90 | 61.0 |
| Tobacco Leaf | 369,295.08 | 41.0 |
| Locomotives and Tenders | 3,649,676.28 | 4.5 |
| Motor Cars | 932,837.94 | 61.0 |
| Wax, paraffine | 2,637,054.96 | 45.0 |

The chief items in which America did no business in China last year are as follows:

EXPORTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beans | $19,994,599.98 | 00.0 |
| Meats, fresh and frozen | 3,043,765.68 | 00.0 |
| Copper, ingots and slabs | 10,145,691.12 | 00.0 |
| Tin, in slabs | 12,448,974.54 | 00.0 |

IMPORTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, yarn ... ... ... | $61,345,662.12 ... ... | 00.0 |
| Piece Goods, drills ... ... | 5,618,558.82 ... ... | 00.0 |
| „ „ jeans... ... ... | 5,751,153.72 ... ... | 00.0 |
| „ „ Grey Shirtings... | 11,174,075.52 ... ... | 00.0 |
| „ „ Shirtings, white | 12,802,652.40 ... ... | 00.0 |

The foregoing figures which were supplied to the Chamber by the American Consul-General at Shanghai should furnish a subject for deep thought on the part of the members of this organization. In the future the firms that gain the most from the trade of China will be those that get closest to the field and those who enter into the closest possible cooperation with the Chinese merchants and people. To this end we desire to compliment those firms that during the last few years have made such close surveys of this field and those who are gradually extending their branches and agencies throughout the country.

Although the total American Trade in China for 1918, Tls. 135,820,249, shows a slight decrease from the previous year, it is really remarkable, for these figures represent what American merchants in China were able to accomplish in spite of the fact that America's total resources of men and treasure were devoted to the active prosecution of the war. In spite of the fact that the entire world was engulfed in war, China's total foreign trade, Tls. 1,040,776,113, showed an increase of Tls. 28,325,709 over the previous year. Although this increase is partly due to war prices, the fact still remains that China's trade is increasing and developing.

In connection with the activities of your Executive Committee during the past year, it is not necessary to go into details, since most of the matters have already been printed in the monthly bulletin which is mailed to all the members and also to the leading Chambers of Commerce at home. I will simply mention some of the outstanding items:

1. The appointment of a representative to the Board of the Shanghai American School and assistance rendered in the campaign soon to be launched among Americans both in China and at home for funds for a modern American school in Shanghai for the children of all Americans in China.
2. Assistance rendered in the various Liberty Loan and War Relief Fund campaigns that were conducted during the year.
3. The appointment of an American member to the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China and assistance rendered in the negotiations with American silk interests whereby the American Silk Association has contributed Tls. 5,000 toward the improvement of silk production in China.
4. The drafting of a bill providing for the incorporation of American companies directly interested in foreign trade. This bill is now before both houses of Congress and has received the favorable comment of President Wilson, Secretary Redfield, and of the press in America generally. When this bill becomes a law it will be possible to incorporate American companies in China that will attract Chinese capital and that will place American firms on an equal footing with firms of other than American nationality in this field who have certain advantages in tax exemptions, etc.
5. The creation of a permanent arbitration committee for the American Chamber of Commerce which has been highly successful in settling several problems affecting the sale of American merchandise in China and in settling disputes between members of the Chamber and other nationals.
6. There has been the fullest possible cooperation on the part of the American Chamber with the other Allied Chambers represented here, especially the British, French and Chinese Chambers, and some very important developments in this connection are soon to materialize.
7. The publication of an outline map of China which has been sent to all of the leading Chambers of Commerce in America and to American firms interested in the foreign trade of this country.
8. Assistance rendered to the American Delegates to the Chinese Tariff Revision Commission which was in session in this city for several months during the year.
9. Recommendations to the War Trade Board and Shipping Board which resulted in reduction of freight rates on the Pacific.
10. Communications to the American Minister and to the State Department at Washington which served to acquaint the world with the problems affecting the disposition of Tsingtao, the former German concession in China.
11. Negotiations with the Chinese government and Chinese Chamber of Commerce whereby American book publishers may receive protection for their copyrights in this country. Also negotiations on the subject of trade mark violations in China by both Chinese and Japanese.
12. The publication of a monthly bulletin whereby the members of the Chamber have been kept in touch with the activities of the Executive Committee. This bulletin though small has been of considerable value and it is hoped to increase its size in proportion to the growth of the Chamber. The Bulletin in addition to being mailed to the members is sent to all of the leading Chambers of Commerce at home for their files and reading rooms.
13. The increase in our membership during the year from about fifty members to the present total of nearly 200, the increase being especially notable in new firms located here and in American firms at home that have an interest in this field.
14. Assistance rendered the Whangpoo Conservancy Consultative Board in making the work of that important commission known abroad. We realize fully that if trade is to develop between China and America there must be ample port facilities on this side of the Pacific as well as on the American Coast. We hope that this commission will be encouraged to push ahead the development of harbor facilities here so that the largest ships may dock and load here with facility.
15. The conduct of an extensive publicity campaign in America which has been very successful in causing American manufacturers and dealers to take a more active and intelligent interest in the trade of China.

In order that American trade may have an equal opportunity for development in China with other nations we desire to recommend the following distinct problems that must be considered and solved with the least possible delay. They have already been printed in our monthly bulletin, but I desire to again bring them to the attention of our members in order that they may bring their influence to bear in this connection:

1. It is very necessary that encouragement of a substantial character be given to American loans to China and to the sale of Chinese securities in the American market; for the reason that in China trade follows the loan.
2. It is necessary that adequate shipping facilities under the American flag be provided, not only for the Pacific but the Yangtze River as well. By her predominate position in the Pacific shipping trade, Japan has been enabled to side track a considerable part of the American trade which was dependent upon Japanese ships for transportation. American bottoms for American goods is essential to the development of American trade in China and it must embrace the Yangtze River as well as the Pacific. Japanese ships often discharge American cargo at Kobe for transhipment and apparently juggle the transhipping arrangements in a manner so that the American goods often arrive in China after much delay, sometimes in a damaged condition and sometimes short cargo; not to mention the added expense in connection with the transhipment which has often been disproportionally high.

   In this connection, it is imperative that American ships carry American goods under freight rates as favorable as those obtaining from the European ports to Shanghai and capable of meeting the competition of the Japanese ships carrying American goods on the Pacific.
3. American banking facilities capable of quoting dollar exchange and of participating in the commercial and industrial enterprises in China are necessary to American trade advancement. In the past, banks in China have been confined almost entirely to exchange operations. The future needs of American trade will require capital and organization capable of meeting the commercial and industrial needs of the new China. American financial cooperation in industrial enterprises in China is essential to American trade expansion.
4. If American firms organizing for business in China are to compete successfully with those of other nationalities, it is necessary that Federal incorporation be provided, permitting the incorporation of American firms in China under a Federal charter and free from income and other home taxes. At present the British firms can incorporate under the Hongkong Ordinances free from any tax obligations to their home government.
5. It is difficult for Americans at home to appreciate the necessity of an American News Service in a foreign country, but if they were to live in China a few years they would realize that the American news which comes to China through other than American News Service is often distorted and selected in a way which is not advantageous to American prestige in this country. There is now a very effective News Service recently organized and operating in a way most helpful to American interests. This, however, is a part of our War Service and unless special provision is made, will be discontinued after some months. It is carrying on a very effective working arrangement with the native Chinese press and doing a great work for the advancement of American interests. It needs the full-hearted support of American interests at home and it will reimburse these interests many fold in the results it makes for the advancement of our trade in this country.
6. There should be maintained at Peking a school accommodating one hundred students for the training of young Americans in the Chinese language and customs. These men should have a two year course of study and be allowed $1,000 a year during their training, with the understanding that the United States government may select certain of them for the Consular and other government work in China, and that the others may accept positions with American firms in this country or in such other fields of activity as are offered. Even though some may return to the United States it will help to educate Americans at home in things Chinese.
7. If American trade in China is to grow proportionately with the possibilities which this country has to offer, the American people must know China better which means that American colleges and high schools must be encouraged to give courses in Chinese geography, history and commerce the same as they now give courses in the geography, history and commerce of the European countries.
8. The American government maintains at Peking about 200 men in its Legation Guard and has an Infantry Regiment at Tientsin. The selective draft system should be used in choosing the men for these details so that those who profess a desire to study Chinese and fit themselves for work in China, may be given preference and opportunities accorded them during their detail of service at Peking or Tientsin to carry on the study of the Chinese language and customs, under a properly organized school for this purpose.
9. The United States government should purchase sites for Consulates at the important centers of trade in China and erect on these sites buildings adapted to the purposes. These buildings should be in thoroughly American style, furnished throughout with American equipment and serve as models of American construction and equipment. At Shanghai there should be a building capable of accommodating the United States Consular office, the United States Court for China, the American Post Office, the Commercial Attache and the representative of the United States Treasury Department:—in addition to which there should be space set aside for an exposition of American machinery and other manufactured products and a large auditorium with some small committee rooms for the meeting of Americans and for Chinese-American functions. This building should be of American architecture, built as far as practical

of American materials and equipped and furnished throughout with the best grade of American furnishings. Chinese are now enthusiastically accepting Western methods and ideas and an American Consulate building, similar to these plans, would have a great influence in the community in establishing American standards.

10. All railroads in China in which foreign interests are involved should be unified, commercialized and deprived of political significance. This will eliminate the very vexatious spheres of influence which at present militate against the extension of American enterprise in this country and also hinder the uniform development of China.

11. Unless the concessions in the important treaty ports of China at present held under special national auspices are internationalized will be necessary for the furtherance of American trade that American interests secure from the Chinese government, concessions of a similar nature to provide facilities for the residence and operation of Americans and American firms.

12. All foreign troops quartered in China other than those provided for by the Protocol of 1900 should be withdrawn from the country and all spheres of influence abolished in order that the principle of the open door of equal opportunity shall actually prevail, which will be the only safe guarantee to the free extension and development of American trade on a basis of equal opportunity in competition with that of other nations.

13. The present trans-Pacific cable service is entirely inadequate to the needs of American trade in the Far East. In the Atlantic there are 11 cables, whereas we have but one on the Pacific and this is constantly breaking down, and its rates are very high. We need a direct wireless service between the Pacific Coast and China, *via* Hawaii and the Philippines, in addition to another trans-Pacific cable, and rates at least one half of those which obtain at present if we are to compete successfully with European and Asiatic firms.

In addition to the foregoing concrete proposals there are other general conditions or handicaps to the extension of trade in China that must be solved and that without delay. Under the present agreements pertaining to exterritoriality existing between China and the foreign Powers, American and European merchants are limited to the treaty ports which have been opened to commerce. In spite of this limitation which is supposed to be placed upon all foreigners who do business in China, it is constantly violated by merchants of a certain Power who have establishments all over the interior parts of the country. We believe that the American government should at once demand that American merchants be permitted to establish themselves in China at every point where other foreigners are permitted to go. The present condition is a distinct violation of the "open door" and a needless restriction upon American and European merchants and should be remedied at once. The fact that the total foreign trade of China is not much in excess of the foreign trade of Switzerland, is an excellent example of the futility of China's restrictions upon the proper activities of foreign business men.

Another element that is handicapping the growth and development of China is the lack of modern means of transportation. China with a territory in excess of that of the United States and with a population four times in excess of America has less than 7,000 miles of modern railroads, or less than the total mileage within the boundaries of several of the American states. Furthermore China will never have a system of modern railroads until the present pernicious "sphere of influence" system is abolished or modified. India with a less population and a territory less valuable in natural resources than China has 30,000 miles of railways that are profitable enterprises. All of the railways of China should be standardized and unified and placed under the supervision of a competent board of experts, otherwise the development of the country will be retarded.

In connection with the reconstruction program in China, we were glad to learn, that following a call issued by the American government, a meeting was held in Paris May, 1919, by representatives of the reorganized Banking Consortium for the purpose of placing the matter of loans to China upon a better and higher plane.

Some of the important proposals of the reorganized consortium are as follows :

1. Future loans to China will embody no government guarantees and will not threaten China with any possible infringement of her sovereignty.
2. All future loans to China or to individual provinces will be made by the group as a whole and the responsibility shared pro rata by the participating banks.
3. No Power in the future will have a predominating influence in particular regions in China.

It is no secret to state in this connection, that the reorganization of the banking consortium was largely made possible by American and British financiers and business men. If this cooperation abroad can be followed out by these interests in China, as it must be, the next few years will see real development in this country.

The most gratifying element in this plan for reconstruction in China is that the real business and political leaders of China are now actively favoring the assistance of liberal minded foreigners in the development of China. It is unfortunate that a union has not as yet been effected between the conflicting political elements in China, but we sincerely believe that the near future will see self-sacrificing patriotism triumphant in this critical period in China's destiny. China is now dealing with a new world—a world that has been chastened by war. Liberal democratic nations are now at the helm of the world state and by making the effort China can place herself in this valuable fellowship.

I desire to bespeak a continuance of the friendly relations that have always existed between the American and Chinese business men. Americans want to continue to do business in China. They want to conduct their businesses in a straightforward above-board manner and they ask no special advantage that is not accorded to others.

I desire to also thank the members of our Committee and also American government officials generally who have worked so conscientiously during the past year to advance the interests of the Chamber and American interests generally.

June 5, 1919.

Your Prospective Customers
are listed in our Catalog of 99% guaranteed Mailing Lists. It also contains vital suggestions how to advertise and sell profitably by mail. Counts and prices given on 9000 different national Lists, covering all classes; for instance, Farmers, Noodle Mfrs., Hardware Dlrs., Zinc Mines, etc. This valuable reference book free. Write for it.
Send Them Sales Letters
You can produce sales or inquiries with personal letters. Many concerns all over U. S. are profitably using Sales Letters we write. Send for free instructive booklet, "Value of Sales Letters."
Ross-Gould
Mailing
Lists St. Louis

## Commercial and Financial Notes

The Karan Rubber Estate Co. Ltd. held its meeting in Shanghai June 4, A. W. Burkill presiding. In sharp contrast to the great majority of local rubber companies the financial position of this company is quite strong; a dividend of 4 per cent was declared.

In 1917 America exported lead pencils and pencil leads to the Orient as follows: China G. $17,905; French China, G. $53; Korea, G. $99; Japan, G. $50,740; Siberia, G. $223; India, G. $65,088; Straits Settlements, G. $10,148; Hongkong, G. $4,433; Siam, G. $375; Philippine Islands, G. $96,525.

The foreign trade of the United States is near G. $10,000,000,000. In the fiscal year 1900 it aggregated G. $2,244,000,000 and in 1916 with the stimulus of the war it aggregated G. $6,531,000,000. If the trade with Hawaii and Porto Rico were included the trade would exceed the 10 billion mark, as estimated by the National City Bank of New York.

Cotton mills operating in Shanghai and other parts of China have a total of 1,528,041 spindles and 6,993 looms, according to Noel, Murray & Co.'s report. The output of these mills is from 800,000 to 1,000,000 bales of yarn, according to the demand, and it may be calculated that each loom turns out 300 pieces of 40 yards of cloth in twelve months, or a total of 2,097,900 pieces.

At the nineteenth annual meeting of Weeks & Co. Ltd., Shanghai, which does a general department store business, held May 30 a dividend of 5 per cent was declared and more than 20,000 dollars carried forward to new account. Leslie J. Cubitt, who presided, in the course of his address to the assembled shareholders mentioned that on February 28, 1919, the company's stock, together with the book debts, amounted to $716,483, which was more than three times its trading capital.

A dividend of Tls. 4, equivalent to 8 per cent on the paid up capital, and a bonus of Tls. 1.50 per share were declared at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company held June 3. In the course of a detailed statement Dr. N. Macleod, the chairman, explained that although the directors were inclined to regard the introduction of an automatic system as the best means of escaping many of the troubles incidental to the manual system it had to be borne in mind that the cost of an automatic system was very much more than for a manual system and it would be time enough for the company to make a change when the British government had come to a decision as to which is the best of the five automatic systems now undergoing the test at a cost of a quarter of a million pounds sterling. The chairman dealt at considerable length with complaints from subscribers and in the course of remarks on this subject mentioned that 37 million messages were passed over the company's lines during last year.

The falling off in buying for Far Eastern markets can be attributed to the high rate schedule. Foreigners are of the belief that following the declaration of peace there will be a sharp decline to all foreign ports from the United States. Another argument is to the effect that there will be no spirited buying for foreign countries until the price of plates, shapes, bars, etc., drops to 2c. per pound. It is reported that Australians have cancelled some heavy orders for wire nails and galvanized sheets, offering to make good whatever damage has been done. Portugal buyers have advised their American agents to defer further shipment of American products for which contracts have been closed, until ocean rates become more favorable and Spanish buyers are satisfied to pay the ruling freight rates. It is reported that the markets in Japan and other Oriental countries are in about the same condition that the American markets were in a dozen years ago. Stocks that were bought at high prices have been converted into articles which will not bring a figure sufficiently large to show a profit, and some concerns are confronted with bankruptcy, it is said. Prices on wire, steel plates and some other articles are quoted in Japan at one-half or less than two months ago. In such a declining market, American exporters are finding it difficult to obtain business from the Far East.

## At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: E. M. Eaton; Saida, Nagasaki; Thomson, Nagasaki; Miss Pricer, Nagasaki; Albert Hasshim, Hongkong; Hamp, Hongkong; Tench, Hongkong; Hagher, Local; G. Lannard, Hongkong; Orum, New York; N. P. Willson, New York; G. Anderson, Philadelphia; H. W. Horrison, New York; W. A. Wood, Philadelphia; E. M. Cannapp; E. Lapats, New York; E Shishmon, New-York; A. T. Woodman, Philadelphia; F. W. Ross; E. Tent, New York; Fitzgerald, Local; Du Priel, France; A. A. Dorrance, Soochow; A. H. Knapp, Kobe; H. C. Knapp; M. L. Knapp; L. R. Knapp; C. Nagase, Kobe; G. Mui, Kobe; S. Anderson, Nanking; A. Zaiskeny, Vladivostoek.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: E. Hilton, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. S. Somerville, Hankow; S. Ward, Japan; S. H. Wythe, Tientsin; D. P. Miller, Vladivostock; E. Henry, Nanking; N. G. Wood, New York; S. Overguard, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. W. Rahmo and family, Hankow; Mrs. W. Molotokoff, Hankow; L. Leroy, Hankow; C. J. S. Mckillop; Bornhole, Chingkiang; W. S. Pittam, Hongkong; Bell, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Belbrough and children, Hankow; G. Fernbach, Hankow; A. Orloff, Japan; T., N. Miller, U. S. A.; S. Czekanski, Japan; A. H. Gillingham, London; A. L. Gace, London; J. Di La Touche, Local; G. Lange, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Pengney, Peking; Bannister, Japan; C. Raesholm, Dairen; Dr. and Mrs. D. M. Clark, Manila; M. J. Butler; A. Borodin; M. Sanderson, Tientsin; Wm. G. Wood, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. A. Halliday; R. Musgrave, Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. E. Goodace, London; C. H. Rychard, U. S. A.; Mrs. W. Salter and child, England; A. H. Williams, U. S. A.; Mrs. E. J. V. Bawngartner, Local; Mr. and Mrs. F. Ashurst; C. W. Bernard, Hongkong; P. Bell; E. J. V. Bawngartner.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: J. Rosenthal, Boston; Bernard Schiff, New York; F. A. Siefert, New York; R.E. T. Goodridge, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. Rosselet Georges, Harbin; Alfred Reeber, Harbin; O. C. Kinch, Ningpo; R. G. Murdock, Ningpo; Miss Yamei Kin, Hangchow; Miss Catherine Lillie, Hangchow; D. W. Richardson, Chingkiang; Dr. Wm. Malcolm, Chefoo; B. J. Smith, Yingchowfu; Charles Wheelock, New York; Clarance A. Smith, New York; E. Nile; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. West and children, Tientsin; Ling Tso Tsu, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hu and children; Mr. and Mrs. Monshan; Tsingtao; G. B. Sabelstorm, Tsingtao; P. J. A. de Jough, Hongkong; Adolf Boer; E. Muller, Local; Ledruex, Tientsin; Miss Ella M. Schott; Mrs. Mabel W. Smith; Miss Theresa Shannon; Mrs. B. Webster, U. S. A.; H. Richmond, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Farrier, Kashing; St. Czekanski, Local; J. B. Andrews, Tokio; G. Caster, Canada; Retta Alter, U. S. A; Frank Trueman, Hankow; J. L. Childs, Peking.

# MAGAZINES

BACK AND CURRENT NUMBERS!

The Green Book
The American Review of Reviews
The Vogue
The Literary Digest
The Sketch
Photoplay
Saturday Evening Post
The Windsor
The Independent
Pitman's Journal
The Atlantic Monthly
Adventure
Moving Picture World
Motion Picture
Physical Culture
Hearst's
The Delineator
Popular Mechanics
The London Magazine
The Red Book
The Popular Magazine
Pears' Annual
Harper's Magazine.

EDWARD EVANS & SONS, Ltd.

28 Nanking Road 30. North-Szechuen Road. Shanghai.


# New Books and Publications

## American Interest in Foreign Trade

*The National Foreign Trade Council*

1. *Ocean Shipping, the Basic Principles of Marine Transportation with Particular Reference to the Foreign Trade of the United States: Prepared by the National Foreign Trade Council: Printed as a United States Public Document: Washington: 1917.*

2. *European Economic Alliances, 128 pp. October 1917.*

3. *A Bargaining Tariff, 15 pp. June 1917.*

4. *The New American Merchant Marine, 11 pp. November 1917.*

5. *Sinews of War, 15 pp. November 1917.*

6. *World Trade Conditions after the War, 72 pp. April 1918.*

7. *Exports Control, 29 pp. April 1918.*

8. *The National Foreign Trade Council, its Purpose, Personnel and Accomplishments, 19 pp. October 1918.*

9. *Report of the Committee on Merchant Marine, 14 pp. November 1918.*

10. *The Foreign Trade Outlook, 12 pp. December 1918.*

The pamphlets listed above, except No. 1, have all been published by the National Foreign Trade Council of the United States. The Council has its central office at India House, Hanover Square, New York City, and its publications can, presumably, be obtained by writing to the Council at this address.

The National Foreign Trade Council was organized by the First National Foreign Trade Convention held at Washington on May 27 and 28, 1914, under the auspices of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, the American Asiatic Association and the Pan-American Society of the United States. The Council, under the chairmanship of James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, consists of "sixty-two manufacturers, merchants, farmers, and other producers of natural commodities, railroad and steamship men, bankers and others."

It has held five National Foreign Trade Conventions and has published the proceedings; it has advised with regard to the war and the maintenance of the foreign trade of the United States during the war; it has supported the department of Commerce and the Consular Service; and it has issued various pamphlets including those listed above. One service of interest to readers in the Far East is mentioned in the eighth pamphlet in the list above. "A practical and successful effort was made in behalf of a suitable building for the United States Consulate-General at Shanghai."

Pamphlet No. 1 is an attempt at an impartial presentation of the shipping situation in the world immediately before and during the war. As a source of information it is of great value.

Pamphlet No. 2, although it is less than three years old, sounds as if it were from a remote past. For instance, the author fears the possibility of an economic alliance between England and Russia as a danger to the food exports from the United States. The other pamphlet is an echo from the Paris Economic Conference of June, 1916, and is of historical interest only for it deals with war conditions before America's entry and before the Russsian Revolution.

The other pamphlets do not need special mention, except No. 6, which ought to be in the hands of every business man and student of international trade in the Far East. It is of true present value and it shows a different and more liberal spirit than does pamphlet No. 2. It is concerned with the steps that are being taken to increase foreign trade and make it more servicable to man and not with plans for getting foreign trade away from someone else. This pamphlet is the best single exposition of the plans of England and France for after-war trade that has come to the Far East. The reading of the list of plans for the intelligent cultivation of foreign trade on the part of England will be a revelation to the American business man. The two words that give briefest indication of England's plans are cooperation and standardization.

One interesting fact pointed out in the section of the booklet dealing with Germany is that, while other nations are counting on more government support, Germany is coming to have some doubts. In October 1917 there was held in Berlin a "Demonstration in Behalf of Freedom of Commerce." This was of course Germany before the armistice. We have as yet no way of determining how socialist Germany will view the problem of foreign trade.

In general it may be said that while there is a spirit of fair dealing and squareness throughout the pamphlets and while they do not proceed upon the assumption that in foreign trade one man's gain is another man's loss, there is, nevertheless, something of mercantilism in more than one of them and there is a surprisingly flexible attitude toward government enterprise and activity. There is more desire for government support than willingness to submit to

government control. There is also a tendency to identify the interests of America, not with American industry in general, but with the interest of the business man and the employer in particular. The interest of the American laboring man is mentioned but not clearly set forth, the interest of the American consumer is scarcely mentioned at all. It might be added that there is almost no recognition of the services of foreign trade to the foreign consumer, the Chinese, for instance.

One matter which is given much attention in these pamphlets is the keeping under the American flag of the great merchant marine fleet that is now under that flag. Americans in the Far East will watch with interest to see the results. One of the principles for which the Council has stood now seems to be a part of the government program, namely, the writing down of the valuation of the ships when they come to be sold to a point which will give them a fair chance to compete with vessels built before the war at a much lower cost. How the other part of the Council's program, which consists of an attack upon the La Follette bill, will fare, remains to be seen.

One cannot lay these pamphlets down without wishing that somewhere there had been a more vigorous expression of principle, of such a general principle as will fit the need of to-day. The following sentence from the report of a committee of business men, government officials and economists to the American Economic Association at its last annual meeting is submitted as such a general principle. The Committee on Foreign Trade said, "it has been the aim of the committee to attempt to find in the present situation the economic influences that obstruct a just and permanent peace, to enunciate policies in foreign commerce compatible with such a peace, and indicate the agencies for their execution."

C. F. REMER.

St. John's University,
Shanghai, June 3, 1919.

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# The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Norwood F. Allman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

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All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

*Recent Filings:*

May 29, 1919; Cause No. 781; United States v. Harral Wood; affidavit.
" 29, " Cause No. 782; United States v. George W. Thompson; affidavit.
" 29, " Cause No. 783; United States v. Charles Follwell; affidavit.
" 31, " Cause No. 784; Anglo-Chinese Indenting Company v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; complaint.
" 31, " Cause No. 663; In re Estate of Paul McRae, deceased; petition.
June 2, " Estate No. 159; In re Estate of William Matteson, deceased; notice.
" 2, " Cause No. 784; Anglo-Chinese Indenting Company v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; summons.
" 2, " Cause No. 774; Vera Meier and Olga Kaltzoff v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; answer,
" 3, " Cause No. 708; In re Last Will and Testament of Ellen McGrath Jansen, deceased; petition.
" 5, " Cause No. 610; In re Estate of John D. Aberly, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 5, " Cause No. 753; In re Last Will and Testament of Amy Bell, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 5, " Cause No. 766; In re Last Will and Testament of Nina Isadore Keiser, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 5, " Cause No. 777; Yut Sae Chang & Co. v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; stipulation; demurrer.
" 6, " Cause No. 708; In re Ellen M. Jansen's Will; application for leave to distribute partially.

*Judgments and Orders:*

May 29, 1919; Cause No. 769; S. A. Hardoon v. Leong Poon; judgment for plaintiff.
" 31, " Cause No. 663; In re Estate of Paul McRae, deceased; directing sale of personal effects.
June 3, 1919; Cause No. 776; United States v. Walter G. Wallace; sentence.
" 5, " Cause No. 159; In re Estate of William R. Matteson, deceased; directing distribution.
" 5, " Cause No. 747; In re Estate of Henry B. Keeler, deceased; authorizing distribution of certain personal effects.

*Assignments for Hearing:*

June 9, 1919; Cause No. 774; Vera Meier and Olga Kaltzoff v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.

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UNITED STATES v. WALTER G. WALLACE

(*Filed June 3, 1919*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Conspiracy** need not succeed, nor even be shown possible of consummation, to be punishible.

2. ——: *Evidence* reviewed and found sufficient to convict.

3. ——:——: Failure to call a witness, present by subpoena at a party's request, justifies the inference that the testimony would be adverse to the latter.

4. ——: *Declarations* of one co-conspirator are admissible against all.

5. ——: *The penalty* may be more severe than for the crime to commit which the conspiracy was formed.

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Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, for the prosecution.

Arthur S. Allan, Esq., for the defense.

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LOBINGIER, J.:

The information herein charges that the accused and two others (not citizens of the United States)

> "did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, between and among themselves to sell about thirty-two pounds of opium to one, Sing Chong, a citizen of the Republic of China, and accepted in payment of said sale of opium, monies, jewelry and bonds to the approximate value of One Thousand Dollars Mexican ($1,000.00 Mex.); and thereby * * was and is guilty of the crime of conspiring to commit an offense against the United States."

The story as detailed by the complaining witness, a tailor, is that the accused came to his store to order clothes; that on a second visit he broached the subject of selling opium and later delivered a sample stating that it was not smuggled and was safe to buy; that afterward an agreement was reached, which was consummated at defendant's house, for the sale of thirty-two pounds of opium for which the complaining witness delivered to the accused $700.00 in cash, a Chinese war bond for $100.00 and a pair of bracelets valued at $200.00; that the accused thereupon wrote and delivered the following memorandum which was introduced in evidence:

> "Shanghai.
> Received of Mr. Sing Chung dollars one thousand
> $1.000 on account of which is due for deposit.
> Wallace.
> 8-5-19." (Ex. B.)

The complaining witness testifies that the accused then went out, ostensibly to get the opium, but failed to return and never did deliver it nor refund more than a small portion of the money. This testimony is corroborated in part by another Chinese and his wife who tell of having loaned the complaining witness money to purchase opium, as he stated, and to being present at the house of the accused when he received the money.

The complaining witness further states that one Da Rosa whom the information names as co-conspirator and whose declarations would for that reason be admissible against the accused,[1] was at defendant's house when the deal was consummated (a statement corroborated by one of the other Chinese witnesses); that Da Rosa, left with the accused after the money was paid and that later Boggs, the other alleged conspirator, went out and returned, stating that the accused was at the house of the complaining witness (which was found not to be the case); that all three of the alleged conspirators were seen leaving together in an automobile and that Da Rosa told complainant that he had better disappear for a few days and not testify or he would be condemned; also that defendant's mother-in-law would refund the balance of the money. The portion which was returned ($100.00) was acknowledged (Ex. 2) as "received of" the latter and Da Rosa and the same two executed promissory notes (Ex. D & E.) to the complaining witness for the entire amount.

We find nothing in the record which would justify us in rejecting the testimony of these witnesses. The assertion in argument that they are opium dealers or smokers is denied by them and is unsupported. And we are particularly without justification for disregarding their testimony in view of the failure of the defense to attempt the slightest refutation. We pass over the silence of the accused, for that was his privilege [2] but the record shows that the defense requested and obtained the attendance of Da Rosa as a witness but failed to have him testify and the inference in such a case is that his testimony would have been unfavorable [3] to defendant or in other words would have corroborated the complainant whose claims are correspondingly strengthened.

The evidence must, therefore, be deemed sufficient to show the purpose of selling opium in China, which is itself a crime, [4] and a conspiracy to that end in which Da Rosa, by reason of his active connection, shared. It was not necessary to show that the conspiracy succeeded [5] nor even that its consummation was possible [6] and we need not, therefore, stop to consider whether the accused ever actually had opium to sell. All that was required was to prove that "two or more persons" did "conspire * * to commit any offense against the United States" and that "one or more of such" did "any act to effect the object of the conspiracy." [7] That much, it seems clear from the whole case, has been proven and we must accordingly find the accused guilty as charged.

The penalty for selling opium is a fine only the inadequacy of which we have had occasion to comment on before. [8] But the penalty for conspiracy may be both fine and imprisonment, [9] and their imposition, tho more severe than the punishment for the crime itself, has been upheld by the Supreme Court. [10]

We are of the opinion that the gravity of the offense merits a prison sentence but in view of the defendant's youth and the District Attorney's recommendation of clemency, we shall not make it a long one. The accused is sentenced to six months of imprisonment to be served in Bilibid Prison, Manila, territory of the Philippines, and to pay the costs of this prosecution.

1. U. S. v. Leonhard & Terry, U. S. Court for China, Oct. 7, 1918; U. S. v. Cassidy, 67 Fed. 698, 703

2. People v. Courtney, 94 N. Y. 490; U. S. v. Navarro, 3 Philippine, 143, 154.

3. *Federal.* U. S. v. Schindler, 10 Fed., 547, 550; U. S. v. Leonhard & Terry, U. S. Court for China, October 7, 1918.
*Maine.* State v. McAllister, 24 Me., 139, 144.
*Michigan.* People v. McGarry, 136 Mich. 316, 99 N. W. 147.
*New York.* People v. Hovey, 92 N. Y. 554; Gordon v. People, 33 N. Y. 501, 508; People v. Dyle, 21 N. Y. 578.
*Philippines.* U. S. v. Kosel, 24 Philippine, 594, 606; Sy Joc Lieng v. Sy Quia, 16 Philippine, 137, 161.
*Vermont.* State v. Ward, 61 Vt., 153, 17 Atl. 483, 490.
"A failure to produce proof, when in the power of the party, is recognized even in criminal cases as proper to be considered." Seward v. Garlin, 33 Vt., 583, 592.
*Virginia.* Sutton v Com., 85 Va., 128; 7 S. E. 323, where the Prosecuting Attorney was prohibited by statute from commenting on defendant's failure to testify.

4. 24 U. S. Stats. at Large, 409; Suppl. U. S. Rev. Stats. Vol. I, Ch. 210.

5. Williamson v. U. S., 207 U. S., 425, 52 Law. ed., 278; U. S. v. Burkett, 150 U. S. 208; Curley v. U. S., 130 Fed. 1; U. S. v. Greene, 115 Fed. 343.
"The law in its object is preventive; by inflicting the penalty on the determination to commit the crime." U. S. v. Cole, 5 McLean, 513, 25 Fed. Cas., 494.

6. U. S. Stamatapoulos, 164 Fed. 524.

7. Federal Penal Code, sec. 37.

8. U. S. v. Woodward, No. 631, Feb. 1, 1918, and cases there cited.

9. Federal Penal Code, sec. 37.

10. Clune v. U. S., 159, U. S. 590, 40 Law. ed., 269, where the court, per Brewer, J., said:
"The language of the sections is plain and not open to doubt. A conspiracy to commit an offense is denounced as itself a separate offense, and the punishment therefor fixed by the statute, and we know of no lack of power in Congress to thus deal with a conspiracy. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom or propriety of a statute making a conspiracy to do an act punishable more severely than the doing of the act itself, it is a matter to be considered solely by the legislative body. *Callan* v. *Wilson*, 127 U. S 540-555."

# Proposed Rules of Procedure for American Courts in China

The attention of all American Consuls, members of the Bar and others interested in the draft of these Rules, appearing in this and previous issues of MILLARD'S REVIEW, is invited and any comment, suggestions or criticisms will be welcomed at any time before the promulgation of said Rules.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge, U. S. Court for China.

## TITLE IV
## ORIGINAL PROCESS

### A. CIVIL

Sec. 73. **Summons.** Upon filing the complaint the clerk shall, unless otherwise instructed by plaintiff, issue a summons directed to the defendant and containing [1]

(1) The name of the Court.

(2) The names of the parties to, and the title of, the action.

(3) Notice to the defendent to appear and answer or otherwise plead, within twenty days from the date of service, within the jurisdiction, or sixty days from the date of service outside.

(4) Notice that judgment will be taken against him for the sum specified therein or for the other relief claimed. (Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch, 786, tit. II, secs. 43, 44; Oregon Laws, Oct. 11, 1862, Oct. 20, 1864.)

1. **FORM 1.**

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT[2] FOR CHINA

| | |
|---|---|
| ....., Plaintiff, v. ....., Defendant. ..... | Cause No. SUMMONS, Filed....., 19——. ..... Clerk. |

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

to the United States Marshal for China, and his Deputies[3]. —

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

.....,

.....,

it found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer thereto on oath.

WITNESS the HONORABLE..... ....., Judge of the United States Court [2] for China, at..... China, ... ....., 191...

..... Clerk.

2. Or "American Consular Court for the District of ....."

3. Or to the "person specially appointed for that purpose." See next section.

Sec. 74. **Service—By Whom.** The summons may be served by the marshal or any deputy, or by a person specially appointed by the court for that purpose, who shall indorse thereon the date of its receipt and the facts as to service and return [1] the same into court within thirty days after such receipt. [2] (Id. sec. 45.)

1. *The return* may be contradicted. 32Cyc., 516 (26).

2. *An alias summons* shall be issued at plaintiff's request whenever it appears from the return of the original that defendant has not been found. (Id. sec. 50.)

Sec. 75. **Manner—Actual.** Service shall be made wherever possible by delivering or, in case of refusal, tendering, a copy of the summons and of the complaint, within the court's territorial jurisdiction

(1) To the defendant personally;

(2) To his guardian also if defendant has been judicially declared *non compos mentis* or incapable of conducting his own affairs;

(3) To his father, mother or guardian also, or, if there be none within the jurisdiction, then to the person having the care or control of defendant, or with whom he resides or by whom he is employed, provided he is a minor under fourteen years of age;

(4) To the president or other chief officer, of a corporate defendant, or to its managing agent,[1] secretary or cashier, or, in case none of such officers are found within the jurisdiction, then to clerk or agent of said corporation; (Id. sec. 46.)

(5) To any one of several persons associated in business and sued under a common name; (American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. 7, sec. 11.)

(6) To the custodian of any prison or other public place of confinement of which defendant is an inmate. (Id. sec. 15.)

1. Reddington v. Mariposa Co., 26 Hun (N. Y.) 405; Porter v. R. Co., 1 Neb. 14.

Sec. 76. **Substituted Service.** If defendant cannot be served promptly as provided in the preceding section, substituted service may be effected within the court's territorial jurisdiction

(1) Upon some person seemingly over fourteen years of age at defendant's usual place of residence or that of any of the others named in said section;

(2) Upon some person apparently in charge of defendant's office or regular place of business;

(3) By registered mail addressed to defendant;

(4) In any other manner authorized by special order of court. (Id. sec. 9.)

Sec. 77. **Extraterritorial Service.** Where the defendant is designated as "unknown" [1] or neither resides, maintains an office or place of business, nor is regularly employed, within the jurisdiction and the action is in the nature of a proceeding *in rem*,[2] the object of which is to affect,

(1) By attachment,[3] foreclosure,[4] redemption, partition,[5] enforcing a lien, or quieting[6] the title, or otherwise, property subject to the court's jurisdiction and in which the defendant has or claims an interest, actual or contingent;

(2) The status, matrimonial[7] or otherwise, of the defendant as regards the plaintiff;

The court may order service outside the jurisdiction by one or more of the following modes:

(1) Personally, as provided in sec. 75;

(2) Registered mail;

(3) Publication. (Id. secs. 20, 21; Act of Congress of June 6. 1900. 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess, I, Ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 47; Oregon Laws, [8] Oct. 27, 1870.)

1. See sec. 72.

2. "In a larger and more general sense, the terms are applied to actions between parties where the direct object is to reach and dispose of property owned by them, or of some interest therein. Such are cases commenced by attachment against the property of debtors, or instituted to partition real estate, foreclose a mortgage, or enforce a lien." Pennoyer v. Neff, 95 U. S. 714, 24 Law. ed., 565, 572; 29 Myer's Fed. Dec. 476 (1878).

3. Meyer v. Hibler, 52 Neb., 823, 73 N. W. 289.

4. Blumberg v. Birch, 99 Cal. 417, 34 Pac. 102, 37 Am. St. Rep., 67.

5. Pennoyer v. Neff, 95 U. S. 714, 24 Law. ed., 565, 573, Myer's Fed. Dec. 476.

6. Arndt v. Griggs, 134 U. S. 316, 10 S. Ct. Rep. 357.

7. Atkins v. Atkins, 9 Neb. 191, 2 N. W. 466. But see Haddock v. Haddock, 201 U. S. 562, 30 Law. ed., 867, S. Ct. Rep., 5; 19 Harvard L. Rev. 586, 45 Am. L. Rev., 564.

8. Part of the original act was declared invalid in Pennoyer v. Neff, 95 U. S. 714, 24 Law. ed., 565, Myer's Fed. Dec. 476, and the entire section has been revised here to meet the requirements of that decision.

Sec. 78. **The Order.** [1] shall be based on a showing, by affidavit [2] or otherwise, that the requirements of the preceding section are met, that defendant is a necessary party, and that service cannot be effected within the court's territorial jurisdiction by any of the modes hereinbefore prescribed. (Id.)

1. **FORM 2.**

(Title as in Form 1 above)

It appearing from plaintiff's affidavit filed herein that this action is one of those mentioned in Remedial Code, sec. 77, that the defendant is a necessary party thereto but is a non-resident of this jurisdiction and cannot be served with process herein;

It is hereby ordered that service upon him be made by publication once each week for four consecutive weeks in the....., a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant; and also by sending forthwith by registered mail, a copy of the summons and complaint to defendant at his last known address.

By the Court.

.....
Judge.

2. Ricketson v. Richardson, 26 Cal., 149; Rowe v. Griffiths, 57 Neb. 288, 78 N. W. 20; Fouts v. Mann, 15 Neb. 177, 18 N. W. 64; Holmes v. Holmes, 15 Neb. 615, 19 N. W. 600.

**FORM 3.**

(Title as in Form 1 above)

United States of America
Extraterritorial Jurisdiction in China } ss.
Consular District of .....

The affiant ....., being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the plaintiff in the above entitled action; that it is one of those mentioned in sec. 77 of the Remedial Code; that defendant is a necessary party thereto but is a non-resident of this jurisdiction (being located at .....) and cannot be served therein; and that the ends of justice require that he be served by publication.

.....
plaintiff.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this.....day of.....19.....

.....
Clerk

Sec. 79. **Publication** shall consist in printing the summons in a newspaper designated in the order as most likely to reach the defendant, for such a period, not less than once a week for four consecutive weeks, [1] as the order may prescribe. Proof of publication is sufficiently made by the affidavit [2] of the publisher of said newspaper, his foreman or principal clerk. (Id., secs. 48, 52.; China Court Regulation of May 26, 1881).

1. See Davis v. Huston, 15 Neb. 28, 16 N. W. 820.
2. Taylor v. Coots, 32 Neb. 38, 48 N. W. 964, 29 Am. St. Rep. 429.

**FORM 4.**

(Title as in Form 1 above)

The affiant, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is over eighteen years of age; that he has no interest whatsoever in the above entitled cause and is not a party thereto; that he is the.....of....., a newspaper published once a week in said City and of general circulation in China and that the attached notice.....was published on....., 191, respectively in the above named newspaper; and further affiant saith not.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this..... day of....., 191 , at ....., China.

.....
Clerk.

VOLUNTARY APPEARANCE

Sec. 80. **Effect.** A voluntary appearance by a defendant constitutes a waiver of summons and is equivalent to personal service (Act. of Congress of June 5, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 53; Oregon Laws, Oct. 11, 1862.)

Sec. 81. **Kinds.** Such an appearance may be either general (for all purposes) or special, [1] challenging the jurisdiction only. But the latter becomes general if the court's action is invoked for any other purpose. [2]

1. South Omaha Nat. Bank v. Farmer's etc. Bank, 45 Neb. 29, 63 N. W. 128.
2. Crawford v. Foster, 84 Fed. 939, 56 U. S. App. 231, 28 C C. A. 576.

Sec. 82. **Withdrawal** of appearance by his attorney may leave the defendant in default, [1] but does not divest the court of jurisdiction. [2]

1. Creighton v. Kerr, 20 Wall (U. S.) 8, 22 Law. ed., 399.
2. Famous Mfg. Co. v. Wilcox, 180 Ill. 246, 54 N. E. 211.

09-048

## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of ORIN STEWART CUNNINGHAM, Deceased. | Cause No. 780 | Estate No. 295

..... | NOTICE

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 1, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

ROBERT RENE FERNBACH
Administrator,
Newchwang,
China.

May 31, 1919.

## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of CHARLES A. SWANSTROM, Deceased. | Cause No. 771 | Estate No. 291

..... | NOTICE

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 1, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

NEVILLE CRAIG,
Administrator,
11 Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China.

May 31, 1919.

## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of THADDEUS MILLER WILKINSON, Deceased. | Cause No. 772 | Estate No. 292

..... | NOTICE

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 24, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned,

(Mrs) LYDIA A. WILKINSON,
Executrix,
Foochow, China.

May 24, 1919.

## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of JENNIE LOUISE CODY, Deceased. | Cause No. 773 | Estate No. 293

..... | NOTICE

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 17, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

CLARENCE L. FOSTER,
Executor,
American Baptist Foreign
Mission Society,
Yachow, Szechuen, China.

May 17, 1919.